

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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HERBERT ABNER FIERST
AKA HERB, HANNO FIERST

Alllegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 1. The man involved in case No. 1 is employed in the office of an Assistant Secretary of State. The intelligence unit shadowed him and found him contacting members of an espionage group. A memorandum of December 13, 1946, indicates that he succeeded in having a well-known general intervene with an Assistant Secretary in behalf of one man who is an active Communist with a long record of Communist Party connections. There is another individual who is very closely tied up with a Soviet espionage agency. There is nothing in the file to indicate that the general referred to knew those two individuals were Communists.

"That is a part of the usual modus operandi. If there is one Communist in the Department, he will get some other individual to recommend another Communist so that the breed can be increased.

"This individual was successful in obtaining important positions for other Communists. They were finally ordered removed from the Department not later than November 15 of the following year. Subsequent to that time, however, both of them still had access to secret material.

"A memorandum of November 2, 1946, pointed out that this individual and the previously mentioned Communists whom he succeeded in having placed were connected with an alleged Russian espionage agency. Nevertheless, this individual still occupies an important position in the State Department. I should like to point out at this time, however, that the security group, which was then operating in the State Department, was apparently doing a good job. It presented the entire picture to the Secretary of State. This individual who, the investigating agency of the State Department says, is a Communist, got a general innocent to bring two other Communists into the State Department, and he is today in the State Department and has access to the secret material. As I say, his name is certainly available to any Senate committee that wants it."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Herbert Abner Pierst. Bureau records reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted concerning Herbert Abner Pierst, who as of October, 1949, was adviser to Assistant Secretary for Occupied Areas, Department of State, Washington, D. C. This investigation developed that during 1946, 1947 and January, 1948, the employee had frequent contacts with David R. Nahl, had casual contacts with Max Lowenthal, had associated with Henry Hill Collins, Jr., was in frequent association with Maurice Halperin in 1946, 1947 and 1948, and was a friend and close associate of Duncan Lee during 1946 and 1947.

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David R. Wahl was reliably reported to have been a member of the Communist Party underground in the late 1930's and the early 1940's, a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Bookshop Association, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization. Max Lowenthal was General Counsel for the International Juridical Association. Henry Hill Collins was reliably reported to have been a member of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. Maurice Halporin was reliably reported to have been involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in New York City in the late 1930's and early 1940's. Duncan Lee was reliably reported to have been a member of a conspiracy involving Soviet espionage in the latter 1930's and early 1940's.

Herbert Pierst admitted having been a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

At the State Department Herbert Pierst formerly worked under Major General John H. Hilldring.

The Washington Bookshop Association, Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization appear on the list of organizations named by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The International Juridical Association and the National Lawyers Guild were cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

The loyalty reports were sent to the Civil Service Commission on September 15, 1948.

The Loyalty Review Board by letter dated October 7, 1949, advised that Herbert Abner Pierst had been declared "eligible on loyalty."

(121-7630)

JOHN CARTER VINCENT

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 2

"This is a case to which I particularly invite the Senate's attention. The files show two very interesting facts. A major portion of the file was removed. Papers refer to information in the file which is nonexistent. Upon contact with the keeper of the records, he stated that, to the best of his knowledge, the major portion of the file had been removed. He did not mention any name, but he said, 'He was put in some high-brass job about 2 years ago.'

"I am inclined to think that this individual's name may be known from the information which I shall give here.

"The file shows two things. It shows, first, that this individual had some of his clothing picked up, with unusual material in it, and, second—and this is important—it shows that the State Department and the President had prepared material which was to be sent to a foreign government. The file shows that before the material left the State Department it was in the hands of the Kremlin in Moscow. Do Senators follow me? The State Department's own investigative file shows that some secret material, which was being transmitted to another nation, before it even left this country for the other country, showed up in Moscow. So far, that is not too significant. However, the file shows that this particular individual, who has held one of the most important positions at one of the listening posts in Europe, was shadowed, that he was found to have contacted a Soviet agent, and that the Soviet agent was then followed to the Soviet Embassy, where the agent turned the material over to the Soviet Embassy. Do Senators follow me? This is what the secret State Department file shows. First, the papers get to Moscow in some mysterious manner, and, second, this individual, who is now one of our foreign ministers, contacts a Russian espionage agent, and that agent is followed to the Russian Embassy, where the material is handed over. This is no secret to the State Department.

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"Incidentally, I might say that I promised the press I would have copies of this material for their use. However, in view of the fact that I have nothing completely ready at this time, and must refer to the documents before me, which I cannot turn over to the press, I do not have anything to give them. I am sorry. I shall try, however, to give them now the material I have, and shall try to make the dates and places as clear as I can."

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Possible Identification

This individual apparently is John Carter Vincent. The Bureau files reflect that we have not conducted any investigation of Vincent. The Bureau files do, however, contain the following pertinent information relating to Vincent:

Vincent has served in various positions with the Department of State since 1924. Bureau files reflect, in brief, that Vincent was selected by former Vice President Henry Wallace to accompany him, Wallace, to China and Siberia in the Spring of 1944. Vincent is reported to be a close friend of Lauchlin Currie, subject in the Silvermaster espionage case. An informant of the Boston Office has advised that Vincent's name had been on every contact list furnished by Communist authors to the publishing firm of Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, Massachusetts. Major General Patrick J. Hurley, former Ambassador to China, is quoted as having testified before a Congressional Committee in December, 1945, that State Department career men were trying to destroy the Chinese National Government by having American Lend-Lease equipment given to Chinese Communists. Hurley blamed John Carter Vincent, then Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, with actions which were contributory factors toward Hurley's retirement as Ambassador. (121-11900-8)

On October 16, 1946, the State Department furnished the following information concerning Vincent:

On September 28, 1946, a State Department building guard found a raincoat in the men's room on the first floor of the State Department. A search of the pockets revealed papers written in Russian. An examination of the papers showed they were the work of a Russian language student and no significance was attached to the papers. On October 4, 1946, John Carter Vincent telephoned the Guards Office to inquire what had been done with the raincoat. He indicated he knew what had been contained in the pockets of the raincoat. He denied owning the coat but claimed someone had left it in his office. He stated he had borrowed it and inadvertently left it in the men's room. He instructed that the coat be returned to his office so that he might return it to the rightful owner if and when it was called for. The memorandum from the State Department pointed out that it was believed the coat belonged to Vincent although the reason he denied owning it was not known. (62-80659-2)

An article appeared in the Washington Daily News on February 27, 1948, under the heading of "Top U. S. Diplomat a Red Spy?" This article reported that the House Appropriations Committee had developed information during a hearing on State Department appropriations which indicated that a confidential White House

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telegram to Chungking, China, reached Moscow before ever leaving Washington. It was alleged that Moscow obtained the telegram through a top United States diplomatic official identified only as "No. 52." It was further indicated that investigations had disclosed that the diplomatic official referred to as No. 52 was seen contacting a man in Washington and was trailed to the Soviet Embassy. The Bureau received information that the individual referred to as No. 52 was John Carter Vincent.

In view of Vincent's position, the information appearing in Bureau files concerning him was furnished the Attorney General by memorandum dated May 17, 1948, with a request that the Bureau be advised whether a Loyalty investigation should be conducted. Mr. Peyton Ford, the Assistant to the Attorney General, in turn furnished this information to Assistant Secretary of State, John E. Peurifoy, with the request that Mr. Peurifoy advise Mr. Ford whether he wished the Bureau to conduct a Loyalty investigation of Vincent.

By memorandum dated June 9, 1948, Mr. Ford furnished a copy of Mr. Peurifoy's reply wherein it is stated that virtually all the information regarding Vincent was in the possession of the State Department at the time of Vincent's appointment; that a review of Vincent's full record convinced the Department of State of his loyalty to the United States. With regard to the information set out above indicating that Vincent was responsible for a confidential White House telegram to Chungking, China, reaching Moscow before ever leaving Washington, Mr. Peurifoy advised that this information was originally reported to the State Department, Division of Security and Investigations, by an informant who, it was subsequently learned, was either grossly mistaken or misinformed. Mr. Peurifoy further advised that the alleged original source of this information, described as a person of unquestioned reliability, subsequently stated to a Special Investigator of the State Department, that he did not know anything about a telegram prepared in Washington which reached Moscow before its official release nor did he know anything about Mr. Vincent having been observed contacting a man who was later followed to the Soviet Embassy.

Mr. Ford suggested that the Bureau review such information concerning Vincent as was available in the Security files of the State Department. He further stated, "unless, however, the information thus secured, coupled with the information now available, produces a lead which would seem to require additional investigation, I do not believe that it is necessary to undertake a full field Loyalty investigation in this case at the present time." The State Department Security file was reviewed and it contained no pertinent information not already in the possession of the Bureau.

The Attorney General was advised by memorandum dated July 13, 1948, that no Loyalty investigation of Vincent would be conducted and the State Department was advised by the Liaison Section on July 16, 1948, that no Loyalty investigation would be conducted.

Vincent's Loyalty Form was returned to the Civil Service Commission on April 18, 1949, with the notation on the reverse side that information available concerning him in the files of this Bureau had been furnished to the State Department, and that in the absence of a special request, no Loyalty investigation would be instituted. (121-11900-8)

PEVERIL MEIGS

Allegation by Senator McCarthy:

"Case No. 3. This individual was born in Flushing, N. Y., in 1905. He was employed with OSS in 1942. In 1945 he was transferred to the State Department and assigned to Research and Intelligence. The State Department's file shows that he is a member of a number of Communist-front organizations, and that his pals are known Communists. The file further shows that this fact is admitted by him. The original report in which this information is contained is dated July 3, 1942. The security report of April 18, 1946, indicates that numerous witnesses, including college professors and police officers in California, testified he was a radical and a fellow traveler. He was very friendly and sympathetic toward Harry Bridges, and strongly opposed any move to deport Bridges. The report also shows that he was also a close friend of Ralph Friedman, secretary of the Communist Party in California. Another security report, dated November 18, 1946, quotes his associates as saying that he favored the Chinese Communists in China and favored Russia in most respects.

"The State Department officials themselves, according to this report, describe him as being overly sympathetic to Russia and the Communist experiment. This is all a part of the report. Another Government official said the individual frequently blamed the capitalists for all the trouble in Russia, and constantly praised Russia as the ideal. So far as I know, everything in this individual's file indicates that he is actively working with and for the Communists."

Possible Identification:

This individual apparently is Peveril Meigs. The Bureau's files reflect that he was investigated by the Bureau in May and June of 1942 as an applicant for the position of geographer with the Office of the Coordinator of Information. Inquiry at Baton Rouge where he had been employed as an instructor in geography at Louisiana State University during the school year 1938-1939, disclosed that he was considered radical in his views although sincere, indiscreet in the expression of his views, socialistically inclined, very active in California politics and married to a confirmed socialist. Inquiry at San Francisco, California developed that references considered Meigs a competent and excellent teacher but liberal to "pink" in his political views. Neighbors and confidential informants declared that Meigs held radical political views and was a Communist. Several other confidential informants stated that Meigs was a member of several Communist front and openly associated with Communists. Copies of the four reports written on this investigation were furnished the OCI in May, June and July, 1942. (77-24518)

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In June, 1947, the Department of State requested that the Bureau place Neige under physical and technical surveillance as soon as practicable, advising at the same time that he was reported to be president of the State Department local of the United Public Workers of America. However, it was determined by the Liaison Section that the State Department had been investigating Neige since April, 1946, and had developed information to the effect that he had been associated with known Communists on the West Coast and Washington, D. C. Since it appeared that the State Department was apparently trying to develop cases on their own personnel as was done in the Marzani Case, the Bureau declined to undertake the surveillances requested and Assistant Secretary of State John E. Fourtay, by memorandum dated July 13, 1947, was so advised. The Bureau's proper jurisdiction in loyalty matters was also pointed out to him at that time. (65-20163)

On January 5, 1948, the War Department requested a loyalty investigation of Neige because of information reportedly available in the Department of State's files, which related to Neige's membership in various Communist front organizations. Such an investigation was instituted on January 18, 1948. This investigation disclosed among other information the following:

Neige entered Government service on June 1, 1942 pursuant to a war service appointment as a geographer with the Office of the Coordinator of Information, later known as the Office of Strategic Services. In 1944 he was detailed as an associate board member and editor of the Joint Intelligence Study Publishing Board, later being designated as Editor in Chief of this Board. Neige remained in his capacity when the functions of the OSS were assumed by the Department of State. When the Board was dissolved in 1947 and Neige's name was submitted along with others for transfer to the CIA the latter refused to accept his transfer on security grounds. As no other positions were available in the State Department to which he could be transferred, he was dismissed on November 25, 1947, the reason given being "reduction in force." At the time of his severance from the Department of State, Neige was employed as a research analyst in the Office of Intelligence Research. (121-842-45)

A former associate described him as a man of high principles and excellent character who would, if put to the test, be completely loyal to the United States but who was rather naive and believed the Russian system to be democratic. Another associate described Neige as honest and sincere and sympathetic to the "under" man. This source stated Neige does not advocate revolutionary or violent changes of method but that Neige has stated his friends do believe in revolutionary changes. Another associate said Neige became engaged in political activities of a socialistic nature and made many speeches in behalf

of Upton Sinclair during the latter's campaign for the Governorship of California. Most of Meigs' socialism dealt with public control of utilities, being actively opposed to the "Power Trust." (Ibid. Ser. 9)

Another associate referred to Meigs as being an extreme liberal who had an academic interest in social reform and was a strong advocate of municipal ownership of power, racial equality and organized labor. This source referred to Meigs as having defended the Russian point of view during World War II but as having denied membership in the Communist Party. He declared Meigs, while sympathetic to the economic and social aspects of the Russian system, was opposed to its political structure. He said Meigs was critical of the United States Government but loyal to the United States. (Ibid. Ser. 17)

Meigs was depicted as "liberal" and "left of center" by former OSS associates who defined these terms as meaning Meigs believed in the kind of social thought which resulted in legislation during the "New Deal." Meigs was quoted as saying that the activities of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship were worthy of support. (Ibid. Ser. 20)

Investigation in Washington disclosed that Meigs was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association in 1944 and 1946. Former neighbors characterized him as extremely pro-Russian but believed him to be a fundamental loyal American. It was also determined that he denied Communist affiliations at a Civil Service Commission here in October, 1943 and in a statement to the Office of Controls in the State Department in November, 1947. Professional associates in Washington characterized him variously as a "champion of oppressed peoples," loyal to the United States but also as an individual of such strong pro-Russian sympathies as to make him a security risk in the handling of confidential Government matters.

Inquiry at Los Angeles disclosed that Meigs had been listed as a sponsor on the 1½1 letterhead of the American Rescue Ship Mission which was reportedly a fund raising campaign under Communist sponsorship. (Ibid. Ser. 23)

The San Francisco Office determined that Meigs, while an instructor at Chico State College in California from 1929 until 1942 (except 1938-1939), was known to have fostered "socialistic ideas." He had the reputation also of supporting Communistic ideals and was a close associate of Ralph Friedman, later identified as a Communist Party organizer. One individual advised he could identify Meigs as having been in attendance at a meeting in Chico of the Communist Party. (Ibid. Ser. 31)

Copies of reports on the Loyalty investigation of Neige were furnished to the Civil Service Commission by letter dated April 19, 1948 and by letter dated February 23, 1949 to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell.

On April 15, 1949 the Civil Service Commission, with respect to the disposition made of Neige's loyalty case, advised that Neige had been retained as an employee of the Department of the Army in the capacity of economist and educational specialist. At the request of Assistant Attorney General Campbell copies of the charge and answer thereto, interrogatories and answers thereto and a transcript of the record of proceedings before the Loyalty Board were furnished to him on June 13, 1949. (Ibid. 121 Ser. 41)

On June 17, 1949, Assistant Attorney General Campbell advised that the Bureau reports in the Neige case failed to disclose any available evidence of a violation of title 18, section 1001, or of any other federal statute. (Ibid. Ser. 38)

GIZELLA ILLYEPALVI-VITÉZ

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case number - 4: "The individual came to the United States from Hungary in 1944. He was employed as a translator and script writer for OSAI, and later by the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. The report of January 3, 1947, indicates that he is an active member of a Communist front organization, and that he lost his former job because of his constant arguments in favor of communism. A former employer, according to the file, stated that this individual boasted of being a member of the Communist Party. A third informant also stated that this individual boasted of his Communist connections and argued that communism was superior to democracy. The fourth informant said that he constantly argued politics, and that communism was the ideal system for this country. Two of the references on his application for citizenship were members of at least one Communist-front organization and contributors to Communist periodicals. Another reference refused to recommend him, questioning his loyalty, and saying that he was a Communist. Another reference, of April 24, 1947, showed that this employee's supervisor in the State Department felt he was a fellow-traveler. This individual has been contributing to the Hungarian Communist magazine, N. S. S.

"Various memoranda and reports by the State Department Security Agency in the files indicate that no one was found to question this employee's communistic connection and beliefs."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Gizella Illyefalvi-Vitez. According to the files of the Bureau inquiries concerning this individual were conducted in connection with the case entitled "Nicholas Torz, Special Inquiry - State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America)." This individual was identified as the sister-in-law of Torz. Inquiries revealed that Vitez was employed in the Hungarian Language Section, International Broadcasting Station, United States Department of State, 224 West 57th Street, New York City, as a Hungarian translator. She was transferred to the Department of State from the Office of War Information. She was described by former employers and associates as an active member of the International Workers Order and contributed articles to "Magyar Joro" a Hungarian language paper sponsored by the I.W.O. Associates also stated that in the event of war between United States and Russia she would undoubtedly follow the Russian line. She allegedly openly criticized the United States Government and advocated the ideals of Communism and the Russian Government.

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Vitez resigned her position with the Department of State on March 5, 1948. According to the files of the Bureau she has not been re-employed by the Department of State since that time. (123-43-15 and 18)

Vitez was investigated by the Civil Service Commission in 1944 and 1945, for a translator position with the Office of War Information. She was declared eligible on March 8, 1946, by the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Rating Board. (62-17590-607 page 5181)

In April 1946, the Department of State was advised that the files of the Bureau contained no information concerning Vitez. This was a routine record check made at the time all OWI employees were transferred to the Department of State. (62-80335-34)

The investigation of Torsa was completed in May of 1948. It was during this investigation that the above information concerning Vitez was obtained. Vitez has not been the subject of a Bureau investigation.

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Investigative reports containing the above information concerning Vitez were furnished to the Department of State on June 1, 1948, and to the Civil Service Commission on September 20, 1948. (123-43-15 and 18)

JAY ROBINSON

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 5

"He was born in North Carolina in 1900. He was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration from August 1942, to August 1945, and was then transferred to the State Department and placed on Research and Intelligence....

"The report dated May 4, 1946, in this man's file shows that eight persons, including six college professors at Harvard University and the University of California, agreed that this individual has strong communistic leanings, and that in their opinion he was either a card-carrying member of the Communist Party or a fellow-traveler. That is the opinion of six professors at Harvard University and the University of California. Some of the opinions expressed by his associates might well be read.

"A professor at the University of California stated that he was acquainted with this individual since September 1937; that he did not trust him; he considered him in the class of Harry Bridges; that under no circumstances would he hire him, and also that there was something about him that aroused his intuition, and caused him to be afraid of his outside connections, and under no circumstances would he recommend him to the Government.

"A fellow student stated that he had known him since 1939 and that he knew him definitely as a Communist; that he felt that this individual was getting money from the Communist Party, and the other students did also, because they would say that this individual was not preaching communism for his health, but that it was a business with him; that he would not recommend this individual to the Government because he feels that he is a Communist.

"This individual was discharged from a Navy school during the war for bad grades and for Communist activities. A memorandum, dated May 15, 1946, from CIA to the Office of Controls, states that an 'investigation discloses evidence of a material nature tending to affect adversely the loyalty to the United States and its institutions.' This report reveals that this individual is unmistakeably identified with communistic activities. While the records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel show that he was given a special order discharge in March 27, 1942, under honorable conditions, evidence in his file, all of which is, of course, available to the Secretary of State, reveals that he was discharged because it was found that he was an ardent student of and advocate of communism.

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"A report, dated March 25, 1947, indicates that this individual had been receiving mail from the Soviet Embassy, as well as communistic publications. An official of a Washington, D. C. university stated that he had hired this individual to conduct a class in Chinese, but later learned that he was closely connected with communistic groups on the west coast. Four members of the faculty at the University of California confirmed this individual's communistic leanings. All of the above information was brought to the attention of the top officials in the State Department in a memorandum summarizing the case in 1947, with the recommendation that he be immediately discharged. The State Department refused to discharge him because it was not proven that he had committed any overt act. Subsequent to this time, this individual argued often and heatedly in favor of a Communist regime in China. He admitted having been a subscriber to the Daily Worker....

"The State Department's own Security Board then submitted four subsequent reports, the first one dated September 12, 1947, in an attempt to convince the Department that this man was dangerous and should be discharged. Subsequently this man's position was abolished. However, he was not discharged....He was transferred to the Division of Research...."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Jay Robinson, also known as Jakob Rabinowitz, Jacob Rabinowitz, Jakob Robins, Jack Robins, Liu Yu-Ts'ai.

The Bureau files reflect we conducted the following investigations of this individual:

Internal Security - Hatch Act; April 16, 1943 to April 22, 1944

Loyalty of Government Employee; May 28, 1948 to June 11, 1948

Espionage - B; March 9, 1949 to [the present]

The Bureau files disclose that Robinson was born in New York City of Russian-Humanian parents in 1900, under the name Jacob Rabinowitz, which he legally changed to Jay Robinson in 1938. He was educated in colleges in China in 1921-1936, receiving a B.A. Degree. Thereafter, he took graduate work at the University of California, Columbia University and Harvard University. From 1942 to 1946 he was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C., as an authority on Far Eastern Affairs. From 1946 to April 16, 1948, he was employed as a Research Analyst by the State Department. In May 1949, following his resignation, he departed with his wife for China, where he was

last reported in November, 1949 as within Communist territory, representing Chicago and New York business firms. (100-69918; 121-9038; 100-366324)

Robinson was the subject of a State Department investigation of alleged alteration of his United States passport in 1921-1922. (100-69918-12 Encd.)

While in China in 1921-1936, Robinson was known to associates as a Communist and claimed to have made a trip to Russia. He was for Chinese agrarian reform and very Socialist-minded. At the University of California and at Harvard, he was noted for his outspoken admiration of Communism and the Soviet Government, and his tactless arguments antagonized many persons. The rumor that his education at the University of California was paid for by Communists was not substantiated. It is noted he was discharged from the Navy School at Harvard in 1942 for poor grades and suspected Communist activity.

Robinson's membership in the Communist Party, USA, was never directly alleged or indicated. References to persons of the same or similar names, who had signed Communist Party petitions in the New York vicinity in 1939-1940, could not be identified with Robinson. Fellow employees and superiors at the Foreign Economic Administration and in the State Department regarded him generally as tolerant, broad-minded, and liberal in his views, and loyal to the United States. Last reports from China indicate Robinson and his wife as being favorable to the Communist regime. Investigation in the Richard Sorge espionage case has revealed that Robinson is not identifiable as the unknown American newspaperman named "Jacob" mentioned in that investigation. (100-124 C2-57, 93, 109)

The results of the Hatch Act investigation were referred to the Foreign Economic Administration, but no administrative action resulted. The loyalty investigation was never completed nor the results disseminated, it being revealed that Robinson had resigned from the State Department at that time. The State Department has been advised that a number of documents, some of which were classified, believed to be the property of the State Department were found at a former Washington residence of Robinson in August, 1949. Present investigation seeks to determine if subject is engaged in espionage.

According to the Bureau files, this man was employed by the Department of State from 1946 to April 16, 1948, and his employment was terminated by resignation for the purpose of returning to private business.

FRANCES MYRLE TUCHSCHER

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 6. "This individual is with the Division of Central Services. A security report dated December 31, 1946, describes her as being 'pink' and as advocating that we substitute conditions in Russia for those in the United States. She takes a very active part in the conferences of the UPRRA, which has been picked up by the CIO, actively opposed the President's loyalty order, but has been given top secret clearance. This individual has a right to see all the top secret documents."

Possible Identification

The individual is apparently Frances Myrle Tuchscher, who as of February 4, 1949, was employed as Editor - Writer Employee, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Bureau records reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted concerning Frances Myrle Tuchscher under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the results of this investigation, which was conducted during February and March, 1948, were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission by letter dated March 13, 1948.

The loyalty investigation reflects the following pertinent information:

That Frances Tuchscher had made remarks that she finds many things objectionable in the Capitalist system followed in this country and has pointed out the superiorities in the form of government existing in Russia, particularly the absence of racial prejudices and freedom from the influence of wealth;

That on one occasion she stated that in her opinion Russia had borne the brunt of the war against Germany and that England and this country were now seeking to prevent Russia's recovery by ganging up on her;

That she is presently Chairman of Local #3, State Department Branch, United Public Workers of America Union;

That she was against the President's Executive Order concerning the loyalty of government personnel;

That she admitted that she was a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare during 1946;

J. I. Grealy:man

That she is believed to be a close follower of the Communist Party line and supported a motion during a meeting of the UPWA to send a delegate to a concert featuring Paul Robeson, and on another occasion, supported sending a delegate to a convention of the National Negro Congress;

That she is listed as a stockholder of the corporation called "Presentation Associations Incorporated";

That she formerly roomed with Katherine Shryver, a member of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party, USA, and the National Negro Congress were cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, 79th Congress, on March 29, 1944.

It was reported that members of the Presentation Unit of the State Department formed a corporation called "Presentation Associations Incorporated" and it was believed that this corporation was being used as a means to develop official information of the State Department and to disseminate it to outside unauthorized sources. It was further reported that members of this corporation were Communists or Communist sympathizers.

The Loyalty Review Board advised by letter dated February 4, 1949, that the employee had been "retained." (121-2117)

MARcia RUTH HARRISON

Allegation by Senator McCarthy:

"Case number seven. This individual was an associate business economist to August 1944; with FEA from August 1944 to August 1945, and then transferred to the State Department as an economist. This individual is a member of the Young Communist League. He was affiliated with four other organizations which are named by the Attorney General as having been Communist fronts. This individual admits membership in the Young Communists, and in the other Communist-front organizations, but claims to have changed his view since that time, and therefore was given top secret clearance by the State Department. I may say incidentally I am using the pronoun "he" in all these cases, although some of the individuals are not of the male sex."

Possible Identification:

The individual apparently is Marcia Ruth Harrison. Bureau records reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted by this Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 regarding Miss Harrison, who, as of June 7, 1949, was employed as a Divisional Assistant, Division of Commercial Policy, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Miss Harrison, during the course of a Hatch Act investigation in 1942, admitted to Bureau agents in a sworn signed statement that she was a member of the Young Communist League for two or three months in 1938 while she was attending Vassar College. Miss Harrison stated that she stopped paying dues as soon as she left college and her opinion has changed since that date. Miss Harrison also admitted former membership in the American Student Union and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the referenced sworn signed statement.

Miss Harrison admitted to a representative of the Security Investigations Division of the State Department in 1946 that she was a former member of the Washington Bookshop, the American Student Union, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the Young Communist League.

A reliable informant advised that Marcia Harrison was in the Young Communist League at Vassar College and was one of the most active members of the Library of Congress unit of the Communist Party in 1939. According to this informant, Miss Harrison was also very active in the Communist Party generally and was closely associated with David Wahl, Philip O. and Mary Jane Keeney, Paul Boswell and Ogden Kelly, all of whom have been reliably reported

as being members of the Communist Party underground group which operated in Washington, D. C. in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

Informants further advised that employee's name appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization in 1940 and on the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in 1942.

Employee endeavored to justify membership in the various mentioned organizations by stating that she has always been interested in social planning and methods of solving social and economic problems; therefore, she had participated in various organizations in order to understand their respective points of view.

The Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Washington Bookshop Association, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American Peace Mobilization, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee have been cited by the Attorney General as organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, March 29, 1944.

The reports reflecting the results of a loyalty investigation were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission on April 20, 1948 and by memorandum dated June 7, 1949 the Loyalty Review Board advised that the employee was "eligible on loyalty." (121-1163)

STANLEY GRASS

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 8."

This individual was born in New York City in 1918. He was employed as an economist and analyst with the OSS in the State Department from June 1945. Previous to that time he worked for the War Production Board. He was assigned again to Research and Intelligence in the State Department. This man, according to the State Department files, was an active member of a number of Communist-front organizations, was a very close friend of several men who are under suspicion by the FBI of being connected with Russian espionage cases and has two brothers who have been openly working for the Communist Party."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Stanley Grass, born in 1918, who was the subject of a Loyalty investigation completed in March, 1948, (Bureau file 121-638), and of a Security Letter - C investigation, opened June 20, 1949, which is presently in a closed status, (Bureau file 100-363593).

The following information is contained in the Loyalty file:

The investigation was opened at the request of the State Department which was dated January 8, 1948, and which advised that the subject was a member of the American Student Union while a student at the College of the City of New York, and had signed a petition which appeared in the "Daily Worker" on August 6, 1940. As a further basis for requesting an investigation, the State Department advised the FBI had previously reported the subject to have been in frequent association with Mary Jane Keeney, Victor Perlo, and Harry S. Magdoff, and that the subject's brothers, Cyril and Gerald Grass were reported Communist Party members.

The results of the Loyalty investigation are as follows:

The subject listed Harry Magdoff as a reference in executing his application for employment by the State Department. The subject went to work for the State Department in October, 1945. Magdoff was also observed by Bureau Agents in the subject's company at a party on November 30, 1946, at the home of the subject's brother, Gerald Grass in Arlington, Virginia.

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The subject and his wife were also determined to be friendly with Mary Jane Keeney and Philip Keeney, who have been identified as Communist Party members in the late 1930's and early 1940's in Washington, D. C. Mary Jane Keeney was observed to visit the apartment of subject and his wife, Mildred, at Arlington, Virginia on October 26, 1945, December 14, 1946 and April 27, 1947. (121-638-15, p. 2)

Gerald Graze and his wife Ruth Gordon Graze, brother and sister-in-law of the subject, have been reported as members of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C. during 1933 and 1934. (121-638-15, p. 3)

Washington Field Office [] said the subject and his wife appeared to be quite friendly with Mr. and Mrs. Victor Perlo. Magdoff and Victor Perlo were involved as principals in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York City in the early 1940's.

b7D

Perlo was also reported to be a friend of subject's brothers Cyril and Gerald and of his father, Alfred Graze. On November 24, 1945 and November 26, 1945, the subject and his wife were observed to visit the home of Victor Perlo. (121-638-15, p. 3)

The subject's brother Cyril was reported as a Communist Party member in 1944 and to have been a delegate to the May, 1944 Communist Party Convention in New York City. (121-638-15, p. 3)

Records of the City College of New York, where the subject attended from September, 1935 to June, 1939, reflect that one Stanley Graze was a member of the American Student Union in 1938. (121-638-14, p. 1)

The name Stanley Graze appeared in the "Daily Worker" of August 6, 1940, among those members of the CCNY Staff who signed a public statement opposing American entry into the war. Subject was on the staff at CCNY at that time. (121-638-14, p. 2)

A hearing was afforded the subject by the State Department on September 12, 1947, at which time he admitted joining the American Student Union and having been made Membership Director of the Executive Committee of the ASU in 1937 or 1938. With reference to the "Daily Worker" article mentioned above, subject stated he could not recall signing the statement, but that if he had done so, it was without full knowledge. He admitted that he and his wife were acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Keeney and that he was casually acquainted with Victor Perlo during 1943 - 1947. He denied, however, that he was a close friend of these persons. (121-638-14)

Reports of the Loyalty investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission on March 3, 1948 and to the Attorney General on May 29, 1949. The Bureau received from the Loyalty Review Board a disposition sheet dated March 25, 1949, reflecting the disposition of this case as: "Resigned or otherwise separated from Federal Service." Serial two of 100-363593 reflects that Civil Service Commission records show the subject resigned from the State Department on April 30, 1948, to enter private business and this same file reflects that he is privately employed.

DAVID DEMAREST LLOYD

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 9. This individual, after investigation, was not given security clearance by the State Department. After failing to obtain clearance by the State Department he secured a job in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. And where do Senators think that man is today? He is now a speech writer in the White House. That is case No. 9. I will secure a little more information on that case if I may.

"So that there may be no question about this, we will refer directly to the investigative file. I think I am doing Mr. Truman a favor by telling him this. I do not think he knows it. I do not think he would have this individual there writing speeches for him if he knew it.

"Both the individual referred to and his wife--this is in the file of the investigative agency--are members of Communist-front organizations. He has a relative who has a financial interest in the Daily Worker. But in any event the State Department used good judgment not to clear this individual."

"Case No. 77. This young man applied for a position in the State Department. The file indicates he is a very close friend of reported Communists, and that he is closely associated with members of Communist-front organizations. The file indicates that his wife belongs to an organization listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee, and that a relative of his has a financial interest in the Daily Worker.

"Mr. President, I believe I have covered this case before, and what I have just said seems to be a repetition. This is the case of a young man who ended up as a speech writer in a well-known house in Washington."

Possible Identification

Cases No. 9 and 77 apparently relate to David Demarest Lloyd.

The Bureau has conducted the following investigations of Lloyd:

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Shea _____
Oliver _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Departmental Applicant, 1937-1938, (reports sent to the Department); Internal Security, 1941, (report to Department); Hatch Act, 1942, (report to OPA, May 1942, which advised Lloyd retained in employment at OPA; report sent to State Department, December 1946; to Mr. Dawson, White House, November 10, 1948; and summary of information furnished orally to Secret Service, White House Detail, January 3, 1949);

G.E. GOTTSCHALL:hke

Special Inquiry - White House, 1948, (blind memorandum of information furnished Mr. Dawson, White House, November 19, 1948, and oral summary to Secret Service, White House Detail, January 3, 1949); Loyalty of Government Employees, 1949, (reports to CSC and Department, May 9, 1949. Department advised no criminal prosecution, May 26, 1949. No disposition received in file from CSC to date)

The loyalty investigation which was initiated at the specific request of the Civil Service Commission disclosed the following information:

Lloyd was a member of the National Lawyers Guild in 1938, and his wife, Charlotte, was a member in 1940. From 1937 to 1941, Mrs. Lloyd likewise was alleged to be a member of the League of Women Shoppers, and in 1941-1942 she was said to be a representative on the National Executive Board of that organization. Lloyd himself was alleged to have been entertained on one occasion in 1940 by this league.

In an interview in January, 1943, with a representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Lloyd stated he had joined the Washington Bookshop. He said he had read at one time the "IJA Bulletin," official publication of the International Juridical Association; the "Daily Worker" and "New Masses." In this latter connection, he said he had studied Communism quite a bit and enjoyed watching what they had to say but certainly did not agree with them. He also mentioned that he and his wife had once attended a meeting of the Descendants of the American Revolution.

Lloyd's great aunt, Caroline Lloyd Strobell, an admitted member of the Communist Party, who died in 1940, was formerly one of the "dummy owners" of the "Daily Worker." A second cousin, William Gross Lloyd, was convicted of syndicalism in Chicago previous to 1920. Lloyd is also said to be distantly related to Jessie Lloyd O'Connor, wife of Harvey O'Connor, both alleged Communists, in Chicago.

A second cousin described Lloyd's ideas from 1927 to 1935 as "radical to the point of bordering on Communism" and characterized Lloyd as a "radical Socialist."

Lloyd's associates have included alleged members of the Communist Party and front organizations. For example, in an application for employment in 1938 Lloyd listed as a reference the name of John Abt, who has been identified by Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers as being involved in Communist underground espionage activity in Washington during the late 1930's and early 1940's. Another good friend of Lloyd is said to be Luke Wilson, an alleged Communist.

Wilson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Moor _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

The National Lawyers Guild, the League of Women Shoppers and the International Juridical Association, above-mentioned, were named as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in March 1944. The Descendants of the American Revolution was similarly described by the same Committee in June 1942. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast daily Communist newspaper, while "New Masses" has been characterized by the House Committee as a "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party." The Washington Bookshop was cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In the Hatch Act interview with Lloyd in March 1942, he stated he had never been a member of the Communist Party or knowingly subscribed to any Communist organization or cause. Various associates of Lloyd consider him loyal. One associate stated that Lloyd was one of the initial organizers of the Americans for Democratic Action and that Lloyd had expressed pleasure at this opportunity to fight Communism. Other persons who consider Lloyd loyal are Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

Donald Dawson, of the White House, confidentially informed a Bureau representative in April 1949 that the White House was familiar with Lloyd's background, and that it was the consensus of himself, Matt Connelly, Clark Clifford and Charley Ross that this did not preclude Lloyd's use in the work he was doing, that is, preparing drafts of legislation, speeches, etc. Mr. Dawson indicated that Lloyd was a very valuable man and that nothing of a disloyal nature had been observed in his work.

(77-9063; 100-2155; 121-16509)

MARGERY S. POSNER

Allegations of Senator McCarthy

"Case Number 10: This individual is in the Biographical Information Division of the State Department. Her husband signed a Communist Party election petition, stating he was a member thereof. She is active in the UPWA. The mere fact that her husband was a Communist may not make her a Communist, but she also has been given top secret clearance."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Margery S. Posner. A review of the Bureau files discloses no information identifiable with her other than the information furnished to the Bureau on a confidential basis by former Special Agent Robert Lee on January 29, 1948 which refers to Margery S. Posner as "Case No. 7" and sets forth substantially the same information as alleged by Senator McCarthy. In this connection it is noted that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of the testimony before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the Department of State appropriation bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, there appears information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 7" (identified in Lee's material as Margery S. Posner) was not employed in the Department of State, having resigned on January 9, 1948.

(62-39749-1109)

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Lester
Loyalty Section

FRANCES PERRY

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 11: "This individual was an analyst in OSS from July, 1943, to August, 1945, and was employed in the Division of Map Intelligence in the State Department after August, 1945. He is a close pal of a known Communist and has stated it would be a good idea if the Communists would take over in this country. He is a regular reader of the Daily Worker. This individual is not in the State Department at this time, but has a job in the CIA as of today. Here is what we find. Such individuals use the State Department as a stepping stone to some other agency. This man, who pals around with Communists, who is satisfied, according to the files of the State Department, that Communists should take over this country, is now in the Central Intelligence Agency."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Frances Perry, a woman. It is noted that Senator McCarthy refers to this individual as a man. The Bureau files reflect we conducted a loyalty investigation from May 5, 1948, to September 2, 1948. We also conducted an applicant investigation for the Central Intelligence Agency from September 30, 1947, to November 14, 1947. These investigations disclosed that Isabel Frances Perry, also known as Francis Perry, was last employed as a diagrammatic map indexer for the Central Intelligence Agency. She was originally employed by the Office of Emergency Management, War Manpower Commission on October 27, 1942 and transferred to the Office of Strategic Services on July 5, 1943. Her services were terminated with OSS on August 31, 1945, due to a reduction of forces. During part of her employment with OSS she was assigned to the Research and Analysis Branch. On September 12, 1945, she reentered on duty with OSS and transferred to the State Department by executive order on September 30, 1945. Her services terminated with the State Department on December 28, 1947, and she was transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency. During part of the time when she was employed by the State Department she served as a diagrammatic map indexer, Division of Map Intelligence and Cartography, Map Library Branch, Processing Section.

Tolson _____
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Nease _____
Gandy _____

W.H.G.

Mrs. Cornelia R. Yuditsky, 1756 Columbia Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., who had known the subject since 1935, stated that Frances Ferry had made reference to "Poppa Joe Stalin" during the early years of their acquaintanceship. At this time Ferry's attitude towards life was Communistic and she felt that everybody should share in this world's goods. Mrs. Yuditsky stated that subject was a close friend of Mr. and Mrs. John Butler who lived in Hume, Virginia, and that she heard Mr. Butler say on one occasion something to the effect that he believed a revolution would do this country good. This statement was made during a conversation between Mr. Butler and Miss Ferry. She recalls that Miss Ferry believed that everybody should have the same amount of money and property. Mrs. Yuditsky stated that while Miss Ferry resided at 1744 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., she observed several copies of the "Daily Worker" in her room and that for this and the reasons that she previously mentioned, she concluded that Miss Ferry was a Communist or at least a definite Communist sympathizer.

Mr. Ray C. Wills, 1621 L Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., a son of Mrs. Yuditsky, stated that Frances Ferry spoke on various occasions about equal distribution of land, money and clothing being a good thing and that she read Communist literature, but he could not recall the title of any of the publications.

The records of the Division of Security and Investigations, Department of State, reflect that the subject was questioned by the State Department at one time. The subject denied any sympathy for Communism or with the Communist Party and stated that she had read the "Daily Worker" merely for curiosity while living in New York City.

The investigation by the Bureau during the loyalty investigation and the applicant investigation failed to reflect any additional information indicating subject's disloyal activities or sympathies. Investigation failed to reflect that Mr. John Butler was known to have been sympathetic towards Communism. All associates, contacts, and neighbors described subject as a person who possessed no disloyal sympathies for the United States.

Investigative reports in the applicant case were disseminated to the Central Intelligence Agency on November 11, 1947. Investigative reports in the loyalty case were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission on September 2, 1948. The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated January 28, 1949, that Frances Ferry had been retained in her position.

HELENE YUHAS

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 12. This individual started as a corresponding secretary at the White House. From there he moved over to the Soviet Embassy and obtained a job as assistant editor. From there he transferred to the State Department and, so far as I can discover, transferred from there to a section of the Commerce Department, with which the State Department works, where he remained until several months ago. Where he is as of today I frankly do not know. I think this is a rather interesting shift, however, from White House to the Soviet Embassy, to the State Department, to the Commerce Department."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Helene Yuhas. An investigation concerning her was conducted by the Bureau in 1945 at the request of the State Department. Yuhas was employed at that time in the office of the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton. The State Department advised that Yuhas had been employed from November 1940 to April 1944 at the White House as a correspondence secretary at \$2700 per annum. Her duties consisted of answering letters for Mrs. Roosevelt and handling confidential matters for the former President and Mrs. Roosevelt. In May 1944, according to the State Department, Yuhas was employed by the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., as Assistant Editor for the "Soviet Information Bulletin." She remained in this employment until February 1945, when she applied for employment at the State Department. They were unable to employ her at \$2700 per annum, but she stated that she would be willing to accept \$1800 in order to get into the Department. After one-month's employment in the State Department, she asked specifically to be placed in Mr. Clayton's office and received a position as personal assistant to Edward S. Mason, Deputy to Mr. Clayton. The State Department requested the Bureau to place Yuhas under a discreet surveillance for a two-weeks' period to determine her contacts outside the State Department. The Bureau investigation failed to reflect any pertinent contacts outside the State Department but reflected that Yuhas regularly received the "Soviet Information Bulletin," that she had a copy of the "Constitution of the USSR" in her room, was a recently enrolled member of the Washington Bookshop Association, and was allegedly engaged to a Brigadier General connected with [redacted] U.S. Army. This latter allegation was never substantiated. A copy of the FBI report was forwarded to the State Department. (100-343051-1,4,5) b7D

The September 12, 1947, issue of the "Washington Evening Star" published an article reporting the resignation of Yuhas from the State Department. The article stated that she had resigned from

C.M. Noone:hke

the State Department because she could not fight any longer against "witch hunts."
(100-343051-9)

A loyalty investigation concerning Yuhas was initiated by the Bureau in May 1948 while she was employed as a clerk-stenographer by the Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. The loyalty investigation was predicated largely on the foregoing facts. Yuhas resigned from the Commerce Department in March 1948, and the loyalty investigation was, therefore, discontinued. No reports had been submitted by the field. By letter dated June 11, 1948, CSC was advised of the resignation of Yuhas and that no further investigation was being conducted under the loyalty program. (121-4757-A,2,9)

During April 1949, Representative George A. Dondero (R.-Mich.) spoke in the House of Representatives concerning the "frightening and almost unbelievable" story of Helene Yuhas. His remarks received considerable publicity in the press.
(121-4757-A)

CARLETON WOLSEY WASHBURN

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case Number 13: This individual is a foreign reserve officer under the information and cultural program. He was appointed to this position in September 1947, and assigned to Milan, Italy, where he took part in the educational program. This individual spent time in Soviet Russia in 1927 as a member of the trade-unions delegation to Soviet Russia, which delegation was repudiated by William Green, president of the A. F. of L. He was the sponsor, organizer, and member, respectively, of various Communist-front organizations. He has been cited by the Daily Worker a number of times for his work. The records of the industrial detail of the Chicago police department list him as a Communist as early as 1930. This man's file shows that members of the churches in Italy and high officials of the National Catholic Welfare Council objected to his being assigned to educational duties in Italy, basing this objection upon his communistic activities. Lt. Col. Gayre, of the British Army, who was this individual's supervisor in Italy, indicated that he was a "wild leftist theorist," who would veer entirely to the left if given the opportunity. This individual is described as a pedantic, tedious, conceited, impractical, pompous man, and this applies to so many of them, a man who would enjoy the pleasures of the right, but popularity with the left."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Carleton Wolsey Washburne. The Bureau Files reflect that we conducted an Internal Security - C investigation of Carleton Wolsey Washburne from December 9, 1941, to January 23, 1942, and a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation from March 4, 1948, to May 16, 1948. (100-44105; 121-1863)

The investigations disclosed that Washburne was a member of a trade-union delegation to Soviet Russia in 1927. He was a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Teachers' Committee of the Spanish Refugee Relief Committee, both of which were described as Communist Party fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was a sponsor for the Chicago Committee for Russian War Relief in 1941, and the Chicago Repertory Group in 1938. A reliable confidential informant described these organizations as Communist dominated and indicated that many members were not Communists. He was a member of the American Committee for Democratic and Intellectual Freedom and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Both of these organizations were described as Communist Party fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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Gandy _____

D. W. Kuno:mm

LWT

Washburne was an associate of Nathan Berman, reliably reported in 1942, as a Communist Party member. In 1943, Berman and Washburne worked together in setting up an organization, the purpose of which was to exchange materials and information between artists, writers, scientists, musicians and educators in the United States with those of a like profession in Soviet Russia.

Washburne was a member of the American Civil Liberties Committee in 1931, which was described by the Fish Committee on Un-American Activities as being closely affiliated with the Communist Party. Six teachers employed by him while he was Superintendent of Schools at Winnetka, Illinois, have been reliably reported to have been engaged in Communist Party activities.

The "Daily Worker," a Communist dominated newspaper, for July 31, 1940, lists him as a signer of an open letter sent by the League of American Writers to Secretary of State Hull and the Pan American Conference in behalf of the Anti-Fascist Refugees "trapped" in France. The League of American Writers has been described as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The "Daily Worker" for April 20, 1929, publicized a speech which was to be given by Washburne. Records of the Industrial Detail of the Chicago Police Department were checked in 1948, and were found to contain no information regarding Washburne.

The majority of people interviewed in connection with the loyalty investigation considered him loyal, but two people considered him not loyal because they believed he had hired Communists on his teaching staff at Winnetka. One described him as anti-Capitalistic and as favoring Socialism, and another described him as having Communist Party tendencies but probably loyal to the United States.

Reports were disseminated to the Intelligence Division of the Army on March 28, 1949. Four carbon copies of the loyalty investigation were distributed to the Civil Service Commission on June 7, 1948, and one carbon copy of the reports was sent to the Attorney General on June 7, 1948.

On October 1, 1948, the Civil Service Commission reported the following disposition of his case, "retained."

According to this individual's file, he worked for the State Department from September, 1946, to September, 1948. The State Department on September 27, 1948, advised that Washburne had been terminated from his position with the Foreign Service because of completion of assignment. (121-1863)

ERNST THEODORE ARNDT

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 14: This is a case of pressure from a high State Department official to obtain security clearance for an individual with a bad background from the standpoint of security. He was appointed in December 1945 as a translator in the State Department.

"This is an interesting case showing the extent to which some of their superior officers will go when they find that some of these very unusual individuals are going to lose their jobs. He was appointed in December 1945 as a translator in the State Department. A report from another Government investigating agency under date of January 9, 1946, advised that the subject should be dismissed as a bad security risk because he was flagrantly homosexual. He had extremely close connections with other individuals with the same tendencies, and who were active members of Communist-front organizations, including the Young Communist League.

"I think this is interesting, Mr. President. I asked one of our top intelligence men in Washington, one day, 'Why do you find men who are so fanatically Communist? Is there something about the Communist philosophy that attracts them?'

"He said, 'Senator McCarthy, if you had been in this work as long as we have been, you would realize that there is something wrong with each one of these individuals. You will find that practically every active Communist is twisted mentally or physically in some way.'

"The State Department's own security agency recommended the discharge of this employee on January 22, 1946. On February 19, 1946, this individual's services were terminated with the State Department. Subsequently on April 1, 1946, the action discharging this individual was rescinded and he was reinstated in his job in the State Department. In this case a CSA report of September 2, 1947, is replete with information covering the attempt of a high State Department official to induce several individuals who had signed affidavits reflecting adversely upon the employee to repudiate their affidavits. The file shows that that high State Department employee even went out and personally contacted the individuals who signed the affidavits and asked them, 'Won't you repudiate them?'

"This individual, according to the security files of the State Department, was a very close associate of active Soviet agents. As to whether he is in the State Department at this time or not, I frankly do not know, but in view of fact that he was reinstated, I assume that he is."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Ernst Theodore Arndt. The Bureau files reflect we conducted a Loyalty investigation of Arndt from December 14, 1948, to March 3, 1949; a Departmental applicant investigation from June 15, 1938, to December 12, 1938; an Espionage - C investigation from February 20, 1940, to August 26, 1942; and he was afforded an interview under the provisions of the Hatch Act on March 4, 1942. (121-13297; 77-9361; 65-800)

Investigation has disclosed information that Arndt was reported to have exhibited pro-Nazi sympathies and to have associated with members of the German Embassy. Investigation developed no evidence of espionage or subversive activities.

Investigation reflected information indicating Arndt possessed homosexual tendencies. In 1938 two acquaintances of Arndt furnished information concerning an incident indicating homosexual activities on the part of Arndt. The case files revealed that one of these acquaintances on March 2, 1946, executed an affidavit for the Secretary of State to the effect that this acquaintance had never seen Arndt engage or attempt to engage in any immoral conduct at any time. This individual subsequently advised that he affirmed the information he previously supplied the Bureau in 1938 concerning Arndt and stated that the aforementioned affidavit had been urged falsified by Mr. Joseph Panuch, who identified himself to this individual as employed in Assistant Secretary of State Russell's office. A similar affidavit had been executed on March 18, 1946, by the other above-mentioned acquaintance of Arndt.

According to Bureau files, Arndt has indicated he was employed by the State Department from December 6, 1945, to May 13, 1948, when he resigned. He had also been employed by the State Department in 1936 as a German translator. From 1936 to 1939, he was employed by the Department of Justice in the Alien Property Division. In October, 1946, information was received from the Office of Naval Intelligence that Arndt was employed by the State Department in the Special War Projects, German Embassy Group, in the Office of Research and Records. It was reported by ONI that at the time Arndt applied for a position with the State Department, the Division of Controls disapproved Arndt's appointment, but this disapproval was overruled by the then Acting Secretary of State, whose name was not known, and Arndt was subsequently appointed.

Case files reflect that Arndt has stated he was dismissed by the State Department on February 19, 1946, and was subsequently cleared by the Secretary of State who had delegated the case to Deputy Assistant Secretary

of State J. Anthony Panich. Arndt has furnished information that he was formerly cleared by the State Department on April 1, 1946, as to loyalty and security. Arndt was appointed as a research analyst (translator) on August 3, 1948, with the Department of the Air Force, Washington, D. C., which is his last known employment.

Reports reflecting the results of the loyalty investigation were furnished the Civil Service Commission under date of March 3, 1949. The Civil Service Commission under date of November 7, 1949, advised regarding the disposition of the case that Arndt was "eligible on loyalty."

In addition to the Civil Service Commission, information relating to Arndt has been disseminated to the following: The Attorney General, Office for Emergency Management, Department of State, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Department of the Army, and the Office of Naval Intelligence. (121-13297; 77-9361; 65-800)

ROBERT T. MILLER, III

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 16. ... "Among other things, the files reflects that this individual furnished material to known Soviet espionage agents and that he had constant contacts with a long list of Communists and suspected Soviet agents. On July 24, 1946, a recommendation of dismissal was made. Nothing was done. In September, 1946 there was a request for further information, even though at that time the records showed that he was furnishing secret material to known Communist agents.

"On July 24, the State Department's own security unit furnished detailed evidence showing that this man was furnishing secret material to known espionage agents. He had top-secret clearance.

"In September further information was requested. As of October 15, 1947, nearly a year and a quarter later, there was nothing in the file to indicate whether the individual was with the department or what the final action was in his case. I later learned that 6 months after the original recommendation of dismissal was made, he finally resigned. He was not discharged. He resigned on December 13, 1947. For what Federal agency he is working at this time, I frankly do not know. I have attempted to get that information from the Civil Service Commission. It has been very helpful, but there are so many individuals of the same name that the Commission has had difficulty in furnishing the information."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Robert Talbott Miller, III. The Bureau's files reflect we conducted an "Internal Security - Hatch Act" investigation from August 8, 1944, on Miller. At that time he was an employee of the Near East Division of the State Department. The investigation was based on the allegation that he was a Communist. This investigation continued until November, 1945, when Miss Elizabeth Bentley's allegations were received by the FBI, which included information on Miller. Thereafter, he was investigated as a suspected Soviet espionage agent. The investigation is presently continuing under the character "Internal Security - R; Registration Act."

According to Miller's file, he accepted an appointment as an Analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs on or about September 11, 1941. He subsequently became Director of the Division of Sports of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, Miller transferred to the State Department where he was later assigned to the Near East Division. Miller resigned effective December 13, 1946. (It is noted that the Congressional Record reads that Miller resigned on December 13, 1947.) Miller is presently associated with J. H. Randolph Feltus in a public relations business at 128 East 56th Street, New York City.

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On July 31, 1948, Elizabeth Bentley testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding Communist espionage in the U. S. Government. She admitted membership in the Communist Party and of serving as a courier for a Soviet espionage conspiracy in the early 1940's. Miss Bentley testified Miller was a dues-paying Communist and included him, among others, as a member of the Soviet espionage conspiracy. She stated in April or May, 1941, Jacob Golos, her superior, introduced her to Robert Miller, who then operated the Latin American news service "Hemisphere."

After Miller was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Miss Bentley stated she obtained from him pamphlets and other information which he obtained through official connections. At this time Miller informed Miss Bentley he had the opportunity to see reports from the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Military Intelligence, the Office of Strategic Services and the FBI concerning Latin American matters. She stated during her initial contacts with Miller in Washington he gave her typewritten summaries of information appearing in the C.I.A., [redacted] and FBI files. This material always concerned Communist or Russellian activities in Latin America. Miss Bentley stated Miller subsequently became alarmed over giving her typewritten notes and, thereafter, would verbally inform Bentley of the material he had observed in the above-mentioned Government reports. Her last contact with Miller was in December, 1944. She never received information from Miller after he was employed by the State Department. b7D

The investigation of Miller developed that he was in frequent contact with Joseph S. Gregg, also employed with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. Miss Bentley advised Gregg was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party and also furnished Golos with information.

On December 1, 1945, Miller and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin. Miss Bentley stated she was introduced to Halperin by Jacob Golos in 1942 and she later collected Communist Party dues from Halperin. She further stated that Halperin delivered to her information from reports prepared by the Office of Strategic Services and also supplied her with excerpts from State Department cables to which he had access.

It was ascertained that on several occasions Miller visited with Paul Milan Marsalka, 3317 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. In 1941 Marsalka was dismissed from the Office of Price Administration because of charges of being a Communist and of having Communistic tendencies.

On April 5, 1946, the following persons were observed entering the residence of Robert Miller, 3223 Northampton Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.: Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a man believed to have been William Ludwig Ullman, Maurice Halperin and his wife, Edith, Mrs. Polya J. Habicht and Florence Levy.

Miss Bentley advised that Silvermaster was the head of a group who supplied information to her which she, in turn, gave to Jacob Golos. She further advised that the Silvermasters and Ullman were dues-paying members of the Communist Party. Polya Habicht is a Russian-born woman who, at one time, was interned by the Russians as a political prisoner, and in 1941 was exchanged to the United States for Caik D. Cvakimian, the alleged head of a Soviet espionage organization in the U. S. from 1934 to the time of his arrest in 1941 as an unregistered agent of a foreign principal. Florence Levy is the sister-in-law of Robert Miller and was dismissed from the State Department on June 23, 1947, for doubtful loyalty.

On April 13, 1946, Miller was in contact with Victor Perlo. Miss Bentley advised that in early 1944 she met the alleged head of the espionage group in Washington who was identified as Victor Perlo, also a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. Later Perlo supplied Miss Bentley with information concerning aircraft activities which he procured from the War Production Board.

On November 19, 1946, a reliable source advised that Miller had invited David and Edith Wahl to his home for dinner November 22, 1946. The source advised that Wahl was a member of the Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C.

A further review of Miller's file reflects that on August 23, 1946, Miller was interviewed by members of the Security Committee of the State Department in connection with his further employment. He was questioned concerning his connection with Communist activities which he denied and revealed nothing.

On April 15, 1947, Robert Miller was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. He admitted having been employed by the Spanish Loyalist Government News Service in Paris commencing in July, 1937. He was aware that Joseph Gregg, previously mentioned, and Jack Fahy, Miller's associates in the Hemisphere Corporation, were truck drivers for the Spanish Loyalist Forces in Spain. Miller could not recall meeting Jacob Golos, alias Jacob Taisin, and described as "ridiculous" the accusation that he had been a Soviet political agent. He admitted he and his wife knew Miss Bentley as "Helen" in New York, and she later visited them in Washington. He denied she had been given reports. He denied being a member of the Communist Party.

Copies of the FBI reports bearing the character "Internal Security - Hatch Act" were disseminated to the State Department. Thereafter, summaries of the investigation conducted in the "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster - Espionage - R" case were furnished intermittently from December 4, 1945, to November 27, 1946, to the White House, Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, White House, the Attorney General and to Mr. George Allen, Presidential Adviser, all of which contained information on Miller.

On November 25, 1945, the Director of the FBI met with the Secretary of State pursuant to the request of President Truman in connection with the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley. At this time the Secretary of State was furnished information concerning Miss Bentley's allegations and was advised

of the identity and employment in the U. S. Government of individuals alleged by Miss Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage. Included in this group was Miller. Thereafter, from December 5, 1945, to November 25, 1946, summaries were furnished to the State Department, which included information on Miller and his activities and connections with the espionage ring.

(101-6611) - Summaries dated August 24, 1948
65-56402

HWL:eas

H.W. LITTLE/ea

JEANNE H. TAYLOR

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 17 - "This individual signed an affidavit saying that he was a member of the Communist Party. He did this on several occasions. This was not a non-Communist affidavit; it was a Communist affidavit. This file is rather significant, in that the reviewing officer in this case indicated that if this employee had testified to a change of heart, he would have received top-secret clearance. In other words, if this man had said, 'I have now reformed,' the security officer felt he was bound to give him top-secret clearance. This, of course, seems unusual to us, but a Communist, who has, of course, no respect for the oath, which consists of swearing before the Creator that he will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is educated to the idea that there is no Supreme Being, so, obviously, an oath means nothing to him. I think the reviewing authority in the State Department should bear that fact in mind."

Possible Identification

This individual, possibly identical, is mentioned in the confidential investigative files of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Their files reflected that one Jeanne Taylor, 42 Union Square, New York City, New York, registered and enrolled as a member of the Communist Party in 1935; that one Jeanne Taylor, 444 West 20th Street, New York City, New York, was a Communist petition signer #5399 for Amter and Santiago on September 14, 1941, Third Assembly District, Twenty-second Election District, New York County, New York, and that one Jeanne Taylor, 444 West 20th Street, was a Communist petition signer (Page 994) for candidate Carl Bradsky, September 14, 1941.

(121-18092-20)

Jeanne Taylor resigned from the State Department in April, 1947 and was classified in the State Department as an undesirable employee.
(100-359343-1)

No investigation was conducted by the Bureau on this individual.

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Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 18: "This individual was thoroughly investigated before being hired on December 26, 1946. While the file indicates that this woman was a Communist, I am not too sure that she was not a [redacted]. She was hired when the file showed a great deal of Communistic activity on her part."

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Possible Identification

This individual is possibly [redacted]. No investigation has been conducted concerning her by the Bureau. Bureau files fail to reflect any information which can be identified with her other than information provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert F. Lee on a confidential basis wherein [redacted] is referred to as "Case No. 16" and is described as [redacted] although no information concerning Communist activity as alleged by Senator McCarthy is set forth. In this connection it is noted the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 16" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted]) was not employed in the State Department, having resigned November 28, 1947. (62-39749-1109)

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Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 20: "This individual's file shows close connections with a number of Communist-front organizations. The individual, his sister, and his father [redacted] The report, which is dated July 7, 1947, shows that [redacted] This man is still in the Department as of today."

"Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?"

"Mr. MCCARTHY. I yield.

"Mr. DONNELL. Does the Senator have any information as to the type of responsibility the last-named individual has in the State Department? In other words does he do janitorial work, or supervisory work, or just what kind of work does he do?"

"Mr. MCCARTHY. I do not know. The information was not in the file. I was curious about that particular question myself. I was told that he had top-secret clearance. That would indicate that he was handling rather important documents. Frankly, what he was doing, I do not know. Let me check on the actual case, if I may, so that we may have any information on it that may be available. He is in the Office of Information and Educational Exchange. What he is doing there, I do not know."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently identical with [redacted]
[redacted] Bureau main files fail to reflect that we have ever conducted an investigation of this person. Bureau files fail to reflect any disloyal information on his complete name other than the information provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948 by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on a confidential basis. In Lee's material, [redacted] is referred to as "Case No. 20" and the information is set forth that he is an applicant for a position with the Office of Information and Educational Exchange. It is further indicated that "in an evaluation report of February 19, 1947 it is indicated that he had been an employment risk. He belonged to numerous 'liberal' organizations, such as the 'American League for Peace and Democracy' and the 'National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.' His associates say that he is a liberal, not 'Red' but rather unstable. He, his sister, and father [redacted] A report dated July 7, 1947 shows that his [redacted] As of September 29, 1947 he was still being investigated. In this instance, there appears to be no justification

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for continuing this investigation."

In connection with the above, it is noted that the Bureau also obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation on January 28, 1948, there appears information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 20" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted]) was not employed by the State Department, being an "applicant under consideration." (62-39749-1109)

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LEADER BILL LOVELL

Allegation of Senator McCarthy

Case No. 28: "This individual has been with the State Department as a Foreign Service career officer since 1936. He is still holding a high salaried job with the Government, and to the best of my knowledge he is now stationed at Frankfurt, Germany. A report of June 23, 1947, indicates that he is a member of the Communist Party, that he attended the Youth International in Russia in 1935. While working in the State Department, the file indicates, he showed an intense interest in getting information on anything pertaining to Russia, including any figures and records, whether or not the information had any connection with his particular job. He had been discharged previously from the AFL Federation of Government Employees, on the charge of communistic activity. Both he and his wife have been members of a number of Communist-front organizations, and he has been very closely associated with known communist-front workers. The file discloses the interesting information that he is a member of the central group, whose task it is to spearhead an attack on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. These fellows do not like J. Edgar Hoover at all. The man is a member of the central group which is the spearhead of such an attack. This is all in his file. He is still working for the Government."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Leander Bell Lovell. The Bureau files reflect that we have conducted several investigations of this individual as follows:

1. Special Inquiry - The Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense which was opened November 5, 1940 and completed in August, 1941.

2. Internal Security - Hatch Act which was opened October 21, 1941 and closed in January, 1942.

3. Special Inquiry - State Department (Greece-Turkey Aid Bill) which was instituted August 19, 1947 and completed September 20, 1947.

4. A loyalty of Government Employees Investigation was instituted April 19, 1948 which was completed in May 1948, and reports transmitted to the Civil Service Commission May 27, 1948. A form letter dated August 19, 1949, received from the Civil Service Commission in connection with the LOS investigation of Lovell contained the notation "ex. loyee cleared on security."

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5. On December 30, 1949, The Economic Cooperation Administration requested that we conduct an investigation of Lovell who was then employed by the Economic Cooperation Administration in a civilian capacity at Frankfurt, Germany. The investigation was completed and results transmitted to ECA on February 6, 1950. This investigation has since been reopened at the request of ECA for further inquiry and is currently pending.

Bureau files reflect that Leander Bell Lovell was reported as a member of a group in the American Federation of Government Employees Union, who tried to make the Union "Communistic," and that he was active in union demonstrations with individuals with Communist reputations. He was believed to be a Communist because of these associations and he reportedly attended a young Communist meeting in Moscow in 1935. Lovell signed a petition in 1934, protesting the suspension of a student who was an active Communist.

During the investigation of Lovell he was described by fellow employees in the Department of State as an impractical idealist with extremely liberal social ideas and radical political beliefs and it was also stated that Lovell was intensely interested in everything pertaining to Russia and had at various times sought confidential information concerning Russian affairs which was not believed pertinent to the type of work he was doing for the State Department. Lovell's name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Chapter of American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Aid to China, United American Spanish Aid Committee and the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee. In 1942, Lovell denied under oath being a Communist or going to Moscow. Passport records failed to reveal a passport issued to Lovell for travel to Russia. He also denied belonging to the American Peace Mobilization or the Communist Party. (101-1086; 121-5012; 124-4205)

Lovell was employed by the Department of State from March 11, 1936 to September 30, 1940, at which time he resigned. He was employed in October, 1940, by the National Defense Council and later the Office of Emergency Management, being affiliated with the Office of Price Administration. Lovell resigned from the Office of Price Administration on May 3, 1947, due to a reduction in force order. Effective September 21, 1947, Lovell was appointed Commercial Specialist, Office of the United States Military Government, European Command, assigned to Germany. His date of termination from this employment is unknown and he is presently employed in a civilian capacity by the Economic Cooperation Administration in Frankfurt, Germany.

Summaries of information in Bureau files or investigative reports concerning Lovell have been furnished to the following individuals and

organizations: Sidney Sherwood, Assistant Secretary to the Council of National Defense; Wayne Coy, Office of Emergency Management; Matthew F. McGuire, Department of Justice; The Attorney General; The Department of State; Douglas W. McGregor, The Assistant to the Attorney General, The Intelligence Division of the Army, The Civil Service Commission, Congressman Taber of New York (oral), and the Economic Cooperation Administration.
(101-1086; 121-5012; 124-4205)

No identifiable information applicable to Lovell was located relating to "the central group, whose task it is to spearhead an attack on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI," mentioned by Senator McCarthy.

GERALD GRAZE

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 29."

"..... He is still working in Government work. Whether he is in the State Department or not I have not been able to find out, but I know he was in the State Department not too long ago, and he is still in the Government service..... This individual according to the State Department's own Security Division is a known Communist member. A file dated April 13, 1947 shows that he is a member of an underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Both he and his wife have been in close touch with a functionary of the Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. His brother who either was or is in the State Department was a member of the Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York Branch of the Communist Party. This file indicates that this man is not only very active as a Communist but is a very dangerous Communist."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Gerald Graze who was the subject of a Loyalty investigation which was completed in May 1948. (121-1521)

He is also the subject of Bureau File 62-82869 reflecting a closed Security Matter - C; LOE investigation.

The basis for the Loyalty investigation was information furnished by Mrs. Kathryn Mills Perlo, former wife of Victor Perlo, that Gerald Graze and Ruth Gordon Graze were members of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C. during 1933 and 1934, at a time when Mrs. Perlo was also a member. This information was furnished in 1944.

The results of the Loyalty investigation were as follows:

Gerald Graze and Ruth Gordon were married in 1937. Gerald Graze did not move to Washington until 1935.

His brother, Stanley Graze (an employee of the State Department) was a member of the American Student Union while in college. Another brother, Cyril Graze, was a member of the Jackson Heights Branch of the Communist Party in New York. Gerald Graze and his wife, Ruth Gordon Graze were acquainted with Harry Magdoff and Victor Perlo, who were involved as principals in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York City in the early 1940's.

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It was developed that Gerald Grase had during 1947 associated closely with Ann Rosen, a Communist Party member for eight years and with Eleanor Cullen Balser, who reportedly acted in the capacity of secretary of the underground group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. during part of 1946. (121-1521-15; 13)

It is noted Senator McCarthy states the subject "was in the State Department not too long ago." The Loyalty investigation, however, reflects no information to indicate that the subject has been employed by the State Department. From February 17, 1947 to April 1, 1947, he was, however, employed by the Office of Temporary Controls and it is possible that the OTC at that time might have been under the State Department. The Loyalty investigation reflected that Gerald Grase has been employed by the Federal Security Agency, United States Public Health Service from October, 1947 to the present time. It is believed that the facts relative to the subject's Communist connections might have appeared in Senator McCarthy's files by virtue of the fact that the subject's brother, Stanley Grase, was a State Department employee from October, 1945 to April, 1948. Stanley Grase was also the subject of a Loyalty investigation, reports of which also reflected Communist activities by his brother, Gerald Grase. Therefore, the facts relative to Gerald Grase would appear in the State Department files only for this reason and apparently not because Gerald Grase was himself a State Department employee.

Reports of the Loyalty investigation of Gerald Grase were furnished to the Civil Service Commission May 8, 1948, to the Attorney General October 8, 1948 and to the Honorable Matthew Connelly, Secretary to the President, The White House, on January 19, 1949.

In January, 1949, the Federal Security Agency declared the subject ineligible on the grounds of loyalty to continue his employment with that Agency. He subsequently appealed and on March 25, 1949, in reporting the disposition of this case, the Loyalty Review Board advised the employee had been "retained-restored after appeal to Loyalty Review Board."

JOSEPH JOSEPHSON

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 30. This man was a production supervisor of motion pictures for the OIE, that is, the Voice of America. He also had previously signed an affidavit to the effect that he was a member of the Communist Party. That is pretty much the picture of all that OIE crowd in New York."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Joseph Josephson. Bureau files fail to reflect that Joseph Josephson was investigated by the Bureau. No disloyal information which can be identified with this individual is contained in the Bureau files, however, this individual is apparently identical with "Case Number 28" referred to in the material furnished to the Bureau on January 29, 1948 by former Special Agent Robert Lee on a confidential basis. It is noted in this connection that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of the testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, there appears information indicating that the individual involved in "Case Number 28" (identified in Lee's material as Joseph Josephson) was not employed by the State Department by reason of reduction in force on December 7, 1947. The material provided by Lee shows only that a man by the same name from 1746 East 13th Street, Kings, New York City, signed a Communist petition in the State of New York in 1942. (62-39749-1109)

A loyalty form was received in May, 1948 reflecting that one Joseph Josephson, 5302 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, filed an application with the Civil Service Commission. This loyalty form reflects that Joseph Josephson was employed by the State Department, Motion Picture Division, New York, New York from December, 1945, to December, 1947. This form fails to reflect that this Joseph Josephson ever resided at 1746 East 13th Street, Kings, New York. This form was returned on June 4, 1948, to the Civil Service Commission stamped "No Disloyal Data, FBI Files." (121-4-631649)

Bureau files reflect that one J. Josephson, a dentist, residing at 1746 East 13th Street, Brooklyn, New York, sent May Day greetings to

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the Daily Worker in 1943. (100-3-4-A Daily Worker 5-28-43) The files also reflect that a J. Josephson, DDS, 1746 East 13th Street, Brooklyn, New York, corresponded with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. in 1949. (65-30092-3569) This individual may be identical with the above-mentioned petition signer.

LAWIS LOSS

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 31. This individual has been in Government service since July 1942. He was stationed in the Office of Information and Education of the State Department. The information was not in the file, but the hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee showed that he had signed a petition in New York in 1940 to the effect that he was a member of the Communist Party."

Possible Identification

A check of our files reveals that this individual is possibly identical with Lewis Ross. Bureau files fail to reflect that the above-captioned individual has ever been investigated by the Bureau and no identifiable information of a subversive nature concerning him is contained in the files of the Bureau other than information possibly referring to him contained in the material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on a confidential basis. In Lee's material, Lewis Ross is identified as "Case No. 29" and information is set forth to the effect that "this employee has been with the Government since July, 1942. The un-American Activities Committee records show that a person with the same name as the subject resided in New York City and signed a Communist Party election petition in New York in 1940. A memorandum furnishing this information is dated October 28, 1946. Nevertheless, to date (September 29, 1947) no effort to check out this information has been made."

In connection with the above, the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 26, 1948, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 29" was employed by the State Department having been "approved." (62-39719-1109)

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ROBERT ROSS

Allegations of Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 32. This individual has been with the Government since July 1942. He was stationed in the Office of Education and Information in the State Department. It will be noted as I go through that highest percentage of these individuals were stationed in some information branch of the Government. According to the Un-American Activities Committee, he had signed a petition in 1940 to the effect that he was a member of the Communist Party. The State Department took no action whatsoever upon this case, and so far as I know, the investigative unit there conducted no further investigation as to him, unless it was fairly recently."

Possible Identification

A review of Bureau files indicates that the individual referred to in the above quotation by Senator McCarthy is apparently Robert Ross, aka. Robert Rosenfeld.

The Bureau's records reflect that an investigation of this individual was conducted as a Special Inquiry for the State Department under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America). The request for this investigation was received from the State Department on May 15, 1948, and the results were furnished to the State Department on July 15, 1948.

The Bureau's investigation reflected that Robert Ross was born Robert Rosenfeld May 27, 1920, in Brooklyn, New York, and that his name was legally changed to Robert Ross on October 5, 1942. Ross was employed July 1, 1942, by the Office of War Information, New York City, as a Junior Editorial Assistant; was transferred to the Department of State on January 1, 1946, and was serving as Acting Chief, Radio Program Branch, International Broadcasting Division of the State Department, New York City, as of July 15, 1948.

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J. D. JAMIESON:jgh

The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that a Robert Ross was a Section Organizer for the Communist Party in the 18th Assembly District, Kings County. The source of this information was given as the February 19, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" page 5. Page 5 of this issue of the "Daily Worker" contains a reprint of a telegram received by Earl Browder protesting the decision of the United States Supreme Court on February 17, 1941, which resulted in Browder being sentenced to a four year prison term. This telegram was signed by Robert Ross as Section Organizer for the Section Committee, 18th Assembly District, Kings County.

Investigation by the New York Field Division revealed that the subject of this case has always resided in the 13th Assembly District, Kings County, New York, which is the 15th Congressional District of New York. No other information was developed by which it can be definitely proven whether the Robert Ross mentioned in the "Daily Worker" is or is not identical with the Robert Ross employed by the State Department. (123-977)

Information contained in the Bureau's files on Robert Ross was disseminated only to Mr. James T. Lewis, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, 515 22nd Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Bureau's file on Robert Ross indicates that he was still employed by the Department of State as of July 15, 1948.

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HERMAN COE

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Date No. 43. This man has been in the Government service since July 1941. The picture is pretty much the same as in the last case, except that he is in a high-salaried position at the present time in the Office of Information and Education. This man, I know definitely, is in the Office of Information and Education of the State Department. He signed an affidavit in 1940 that he was a member of the Communist Party. He has been in the Government service since 1942. Apparently no check was made on him as to his other Communist activities, and I have no further information about him.

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that the individual mentioned by the Senator is possibly identical with captioned subject of a Voice of America investigation.

John Siegel, since October, 1941, has been employed as Chief Multiplex Operator, State Department, New York, New York. The FBI Laboratory identified subject's father, Jacob Siegel, as the signer of a Communist nominating petition in 1941. Fellow employees stated subject was a Communist Party line follower. He said that Siegel had knowledge that one of the employees he supervised was a Communist. Another fellow employee said that Siegel had stated that one of Siegel's references was a Communist. No record of any change in Siegel's employment with the State Department appears in the Bureau files. Copies of Voice of America reports were transmitted to the State Department on July 16, December 6, and December 8, 1948. Copies of reports were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission August 2, 1948 and May 20, 1949. (103-915)

P. F. Dougherty:vab

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KILLA MORRIS MONTAGUE

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 34. This individual was born in Russia in 1896, and became a naturalized United States citizen in 1938. From July, 1934 to April, 1940, he worked for Antorg Trading Corporation..... This man worked for that corporation until 1940. He worked with the Maritime Union from June to August, 1941, was with the OI from February, 1945 to February, 1946, then was transferred to the State Department. His file shows that he has very close connection with the Communist espionage agents." "... I frankly do not know whether he is still in the State Department or not...."

Possible Identification

A review of Bureau files indicates that case No. 34 is apparently identical with Killa Morris Montague. This individual was investigated by the Bureau under the Loyalty Program during the early portion of 1948. She was then an employee of the Office of Information and Education of the State Department. The investigation verified her date and place of birth as set forth above and her former employment with the Antorg Trading Corporation from 1934 to 1941, the National Maritime Union in 1941 and with the Office of War Information from 1945 to 1946. The investigation further reflected that her husband was at one time an employee of the Soviet Purchasing Commission. Unsubstantiated reports which were incapable of being corroborated through extensive investigation indicated that her husband had possibly at one time written an article or articles for the "Daily Worker" and one unsubstantiated allegation in the nature of a rumor, which extensive investigation could not corroborate, indicated that her husband was a Communist. The investigation otherwise failed to substantiate or indicate any Communist Party membership on the part of the employee, any Communist Party activity, or any contact with Soviet espionage agents.

The reports prepared in the loyalty case were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission on March 27, 1948, and on May 19, 1948, the same reports were forwarded to the State Department inasmuch as the individual was then an applicant for a position with the Voice of America. On August 17, 1949, the Civil Service Commission indicated by its form letter that the employee had been found "eligible on loyalty." Bureau files do not indicate that this individual has terminated her Government employment. (121-1391; 123-460)

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OLGA F. OSMATCH

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #37

"This individual has been in the United States since 1930 and was employed by the Office of Information and Education on April 22, 1947. He worked for the Russian Embassy in Turkey for three years. From 1944 to 1947 he was with a Russian welfare society. This individual is a very close associate of a known Communist now also with the Voice of America broadcast. The note says that this individual is still with the Voice of America broadcast."

Possible Identification:

The Bureau files reflect an investigation was conducted concerning this individual under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America) in May and June 1948.

Copies of reports in instant case were sent to the Department of State on June 24, 1948.

Osmatch was employed in Constantinople, Turkey at the former Russian Embassy about 1921 as a welfare worker to care for refugees; by the Russian Children's Welfare Society, New York City as a social worker 1944 - 1947; by the International Broadcast Division (Russian Division), Department of State, since 1947 to May 1948.

Bureau files do not show whether she is presently employed by the Department of State.

The investigation did not reflect any derogatory information.

123-579

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J.T. Harrington:rma:dvw:ah

ARTHUR MILTON KAUFMAN

Allegations of Senator McCarthy

"Case Number 38: This individual is employed in a very responsible position in the Broadcasting Division of the Voice of America. As early as December 10, 1946, investigation by the State Department's security agency showed that this man was a fanatical Communist, that he was anticapitalistic, and definitely followed the Communist Party line. In this case there were reports from two different Government investigative agencies. Another Government investigative agency advised that a reliable informant reported that a well-known Communist in Newark, New Jersey, gave him the unqualified information that this individual was a paid-up fellow party member. While acting as a newspaper reporter prior to his present employment with the Voice of America broadcast he was reported by his superiors to have colored his news reports with Communist theory, and did not give complete and unbiased coverage to such reports. That is important because it is this individual who is now handing out news reports on the Voice of America program. A very close friend of this individual and his brother stated that both are definitely communist."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Arthur Milton Kaufman.

The Bureau files reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted from February 14, 1948, to March 18, 1948, concerning Arthur Milton Kaufman, Policy Information Specialist, Department of State, whose employment with the Department of State was indicated as having begun in May, 1943. (S-1-1514)

This investigation disclosed that on May 3, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that Joe Pearlman whom he described as Membership Director of the Communist Party of Hudson County, New Jersey, had told him that Kaufman was once a Party member. The same information was furnished by the Department of State as an addendum to Kaufman's loyalty form, which information was indicated as having been developed during the course of an investigation of Kaufman by the Chief

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Special Agent of the Department of State. Kaufman, who formerly worked as a reporter in Newark, New Jersey, was an officer of the Newark Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild and was active in several American Newspaper Guild strikes against two New Jersey newspapers during the 1930s. Editors of the New Jersey newspapers involved in these strikes described Kaufman as a Communist but were unable to furnish evidence of such connections. A former President of the Newark Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild advised that during these strikes, a radical or leftist faction developed within the Guild which faction was aided immeasurably by Communist Party members from New York City. This individual further informed that while Kaufman associated with, voted for, and took an active part in the affairs of this leftist faction of the Guild which followed the Communist Party line, he had no definite knowledge of Communist Party membership on the part of Kaufman. Mr. Herman Lazarus, a Bayonne, New Jersey publisher, stated that Arthur Kaufman and his brother Sam Kaufman, both were believed by him to be connected with the Communist Party but he had no direct evidence to support this belief. Arthur Kaufman admitted membership in the United Public Workers of America, CIO. While several former fellow employees and acquaintances in New York City described Kaufman as a "liberal thinker" they regarded him as loyal. Arthur Kaufman's wife Beatrice, was listed as a member of the League of Women Shoppers, Newark, New Jersey.

The results of the loyalty investigation concerning Arthur Milton Kaufman were furnished to the Civil Service Commission under date of March 18, 1948 and under date of February 4, 1949, the Civil Service Commission advised that Kaufman was retained in his position. The Department of State and Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, were furnished the results of this loyalty investigation under dates of June 14, 1948 and March 24, 1949, respectively.

(1948-1949, 102-368)
Under date of November 28, 1949, Alexander M. Campbell advised that on the basis of available evidence, prosecution of Arthur Milton Kaufman was not warranted.

According to this individual's file, he was employed as Radio Information Specialist (Shift Chief), OII, International Broadcasting Division, Department of State, as of November 9, 1949.

MAX ABRAHAM VOLIN

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 39. This individual was appointed on January 2, 1947, as an economic analyst in Research and Intelligence. Again we find the old pattern back in Intelligence. He had been employed by the Soviet Purchasing Commission for a period from 1932 to 1945. In other words, he worked for the Soviet Purchasing Commission for 13 years. It was established by the State Department's own investigator that this individual could not have qualified for a position with the Soviet Purchasing Commission unless he were a member of the Communist Party. Despite this fact, this individual was given a job in Intelligence; which, as may have been noted, seems to be a favored spot for the Communists.

"As to this individual, I frankly do not know whether he is now in the State Department or not."

Possible Identification

Volin is apparently identical with the person mentioned by Senator McCarthy. He was the subject of a loyalty investigation which was completed by the Bureau in March, 1948 at which time reports were sent to the Civil Service Commission.

This investigation disclosed that Volin was born in Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1921 and was naturalized in Detroit, Michigan in 1929. He was employed as an interpreter by agencies and affiliates of the Soviet Government from 1932 to 1945, including "Autostroy," Dearborn, Michigan, Commissariat of Medium Machine Building Industries, Detroit, Michigan and the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C. Victor Kravchenko, a former Amtorg official, stated that I. Karzov, who was the head of one of the bureaus of the Soviet Purchasing Commission which embraced "Autostroy" and "Medium Machine Industries" was in charge of economic espionage for the USSR in the United States. Kravchenko said that Volin could never have been promoted to Karzov's staff without having been either a Communist Party member or a very strong sympathizer. Another former Amtorg employee stated that he knew Volin when the latter worked at "Autostroy" and that he was sure Volin was a Communist Party member; furthermore, that Volin must have enjoyed the complete confidence of his superior, Karzov, who was believed by the informant to have been an OGPU agent.

Volin was employed as an economic analyst by the U. S. Department of Commerce from October 24, 1945 to December 4, 1946 when he was released due to a reduction in force. He was employed as a research analyst from January 2, 1947 to February 22, 1948 and as an economist from the latter date until his

D. L. DAWSON: nk:mcn

resignation, both in the Office of Intelligence Research, Department of State.

On April 28, 1948, Bob Lee advised Mr. Gordon Nease that Congressman Taber was contemplating sending a letter to the State Department inquiring as to why no action had been taken concerning four of their employees, including Max Volin, who were of unsavory background and who had been mentioned in Lee's investigative report on the State Department. Lee was advised that a report of a loyalty investigation of Volin containing disloyal data had been forwarded to the Civil Service Commission.

On September 21, 1948, the Loyalty Review Board advised that Volin had resigned or was otherwise separated from Federal service. (121-1745)

On September 29, 1949, the Washington Field Office was instructed to institute an espionage investigation of Volin. This case is presently in pending status. No evidence of espionage activity has been developed thus far. (65-58823)

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ESTELLE GORDON

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case # 40

"is that of another individual in Research, in the State Department since 1947. I do not have too much information on this, except the general statement by the agency that there is nothing in the files to disprove his communistic connections. He is still with the Government."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly Miss Estelle Gordon who, early in 1943, was known to be employed in the Program Section, Requirements Branch, Signal Corps, in Washington, D. C., and who in November, 1945, was one of several individuals recommended for transfer to the Department of State by the Army, Navy Liquidation Commission. (100-205865-1) (62-80355-4)

The Bureau files reflect no investigation was conducted concerning this individual.

This individual is possibly identical with the individual referred to as "Case No. 45" in the material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, on a confidential basis by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee, although very few facts are set forth in Senator McCarthy's allegation upon which an identification could be based. Lee's material identified "Case No. 45" as Estella Gordon and set forth information that she had been a Correspondence Research Clerk in the Division of Public Liaison since March, 1947. She was formerly with the Office of Foreign Liquidation Committee and with the War Department. It was further indicated there were no indications in the file (apparently State Department file) that any investigation has been conducted regarding her background, however, information was received on October 9, 1947, from a former supervisor in the War Department to the effect that she is a Communist. It was further indicated that the file was reopened on the basis of this information, but no report was submitted as of October 31, 1947.

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Ladd _____
Clegg _____ W. F. In connection with the above, the Bureau obtained photostatic copies
O'Leary _____ of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with
Nichols _____ the State Department Appropriations Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of
Rosen _____ Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investi-
Tracy _____ gation, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved
Harbo _____ in "Case No. 45" (identified in Lee's material as Estella Gordon) was employed by
Mohr _____ the State Department "pending further investigation." (62-39749-1109)
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DANIEL FRANKS MARGOLIES

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 41 is of an individual born in 1910, in Cleveland, Ohio, appointed to a high position with the State Department drawing the sum of \$8,478.75 as an Assistant Chief in the Division of Occupied Areas. He is still in a high-paid position in the State Department. Investigation by the State Department's own Security Agency disclosed that most of his close associates and friends have records as fellow travelers and Communists. He admitted having contributed money to a Communist-front organization.

"There is a memorandum in the file to the effect that Joe Panuch had made considerable efforts to get this man out of the State Department. He was unsuccessful, however, and incidentally, the information I get--and this is not so much from the files--is that this man Panuch tried to do a job of housecleaning and was given somewhat of a free hand under Jimmy Byrnes in starting to accomplish the job. However, when Byrnes left and Marshall took over--Senators will recall Acheson was then Under Secretary--the first official act of General Marshall was to discharge the man, Panuch. Obviously, General Marshall did not know anything about the situation. Some one of the underlings said, 'Get rid of this man.' It would seem to be only the logical thing that he would not, as his first official act, discharge a man, unless the Under Secretary said, 'Get rid of him;' which is rather unusual. Here is one man who had tried to do the job of housecleaning and the ax falls."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Daniel Franks Margolies. Bureau files disclose that Margolies was investigated under the Hatch Act in 1942. Subsequently a Loyalty Investigation was initiated in 1948 and information developed during the Hatch Act investigation was utilized and reported in the Loyalty case. The investigation disclosed he was born April 12, 1910, at Cleveland, Ohio. Margolies transferred from the Department of Interior on January 10, 1947, to Assistant Chief, Office of Economic Security Controls, Production and Labor Section, Department of State, Washington, D. C., which position is presently designated as Chief, Production and Labor Section, Division of Occupied Areas, Office of Economic Affairs, Department of State.

Margolies' Loyalty Form shows affiliation with the American League for Peace and Democracy and the National Lawyers Guild. During a Hatch Act interview on June 24, 1942, Margolies admitted to Bureau Agents that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and that he had made contributions to the organization, which amounted to less than \$10.00.

An informant advised that Margolies chose friends in 1937, who were either party members or extremely sympathetic to Communism and named the friends as Charles Mohr, Plato, Charles Kramer, John J. Abt and Ben Allen. Plato and Kramer were involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington and New York in the early 1940's and

were Communist Party members. Abt was also involved in the above-mentioned espionage conspiracy and was a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C., in 1936 and 1937. Ben Allen is an admitted Communist Party member and worked with Margolies on the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Government Employees, Local 205.

A reliable informant advised Margolies was an intimate friend of one Elizabeth Hale and resided with her in an apartment where meetings were held which the informant characterized as Communistic. Margolies was also described as a close friend and associate of Sol Rabkin, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Bookshop Association.

Another reliable informant advised Margolies was a close friend of Eleanor Nelson while connected with the American Federation of Government Employees. Eleanor Nelson has been described as a contact between the Communist Party movement in Washington, D. C., and the National Communist Party headquarters in New York City.

Informants also advised Margolies was friendly with Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Wolfe. Mortimer Wolfe was an associate of individuals involved in Soviet espionage conspiracy in 1940, and his wife, Ann, was a member of several Communist front organizations. In 1947, employee and his wife were close social acquaintances of Allen and Erna Rosenberg and Harold and Faye Glasser. Rosenberg and Glasser were involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington during 1940, and were associates of known Communists and Russian sympathizers.

Investigative reports sent to CSC March 3, 1948, and to the Department February 28, 1949. The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated July 27, 1949, that Margolies had been "retained" and the Department advised by letter dated May 9, 1949, that no criminal prosecution was contemplated.

The American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Bookshop Association have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835, by the Attorney General. The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Bureau file concerning Margolies indicates he is still employed by the State Department.

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GOTTFRIED THOMAS MANN

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #42

"This individual came to the United States in 1940, and was naturalized in Alabama in 1943. He returned to Germany as a civilian employee of the War Department in November, 1946. He was appointed by the State Department to one of our intelligence departments. Both his brother and sister are listed as possible agents of the Comintern, and are active in Communist circles. There was evidence recommending dismissal. The report is that the evidence is sufficient to recommend dismissal. There is no information that indicates anything other than close Communist connections. Despite this fact, this man was never fired, but finally resigned in June, 1947."

Possible Identification:

This individual is apparently Gottfried Thomas Mann. No investigation of him has been conducted by the Bureau.

According to information in Bureau files Gottfried Thomas Mann, born March 27, 1909, in Munich, Germany, applied in the spring of 1942 to the American Consulate General, at Vancouver, B. C., Canada, for an Immigration Visa to enter the United States as a permanent resident. He was scheduled to reside with his parents, Thomas and Katharina Mann at Pacific Palisades, California. On May 16, 1942, the Interdepartmental Visa Committee ruled unfavorably on Mann's application because he was excluded as an alien enemy by reason of his birth in Germany and because of derogatory information concerning one of the sponsors who had Communist connections. (40-28439)

The files further reflect that Gottfried Thomas Mann is the brother of Erika Julia Hedwig Auden, also known as Erika Mann, and Klaus Henrich Thomas Mann. It is further reflected in Bureau files that according to information received from ONI in 1945, Erika Auden was reported to be an active agent of the Comintern and reportedly was active in Berlin before Hitler came into power. Her brother, Klaus Mann, was allegedly Stalin's agent in Paris and in 1941, was editor of the publication, "Decision," supposedly anti-Nazi, but reportedly an actual Communist Party publication. (65-17395-32)

This individual is apparently identical with "Case #47" referred to in the material furnished to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on a confidential basis setting forth substantially the same information as alleged by Senator McCarthy. It is noted in this

J. F. MALONE; rma; RDM

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connection that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, there appears information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case #47" (identified in Lee's material as Gottfried Thomas Mann) was not employed by the State Department, having resigned May 26, 1947. (62-39749-1109.)

SAM FISHBACK
aka Sam Fishback

Allegation By Senator McCarthy

"Case #43 is that of an individual who is a research analyst in the Division of Research for the Far East. He was recommended for the position by an individual who was listed by the FBI as a principal in a Soviet Espionage Case. The record indicates he is running very closely with a pack of Communists. This again is the old pattern - one Communist gets into a department, and he recommends another. In this case the FBI said the man who was trying to get him in is a principal in a Soviet espionage case."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Sam Fishback aka Sam Fishback.

Bureau records reflect that Sam Fishback aka Sam Fishback, Research Analyst, Division of Research for the Far East, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. was investigated under Executive Order 9835 at the request of the State Department from March to May, 1948.

The investigation disclosed that Fishback by his own admission attended occasional meetings of the American League Against War and Fascism and the American Student Union. Further that Sam Fishback, 1840 Washington Avenue, New York City, sent a post card to District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey in 1942 protesting the perjury prosecution and conviction of Morris U. Schappes, a member of the Communist Party and a professor at College of the City of New York. Schappes in 1941 was convicted of perjury in connection with the Rapp Goudert Committee investigation of Communist activities in New York Schools.

Two former fellow employees in the Post Office Department, New York City, who furnished signed statements advised that Fishback frequently discussed Communism and defended Russia, always spoke in favor of Communism and ridiculed anyone who was against anything Russia did or said. A former neighbor advised in a signed statement that Bella Fishback, sister of Sam, had told the neighbor that her brother, Sam Fishback, is a Communist.

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Records of College of the City of New York reflect that Sam Fishback, 1830 Washington Avenue, Bronx, signed a petition for approval of the American Student Union Charter in the Spring of 1936. These records have since been destroyed.

E. F. MINOUX:pey:ees

John L. Afroe, former Director of the Rand School of Social Science in New York City, advised the State Department that Fishback had been described to him as one of a bunch of Trotskyites and that Fishback followed the Communist Party line.

The American League Against War and Fascism and the Communist Party have been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Reports sent to Civil Service Commission May 13, 1948.

Loyalty Review Board advised on September 20, 1948 that Fishback had been "Retained".

Source: [redacted]

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Bureau files do not reflect that Fishback was recommended for a position by a principal in a Soviet Espionage case as alleged by Senator McCarthy.

WILLIAM D. CARTER

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 44. This is a rather interesting case of an individual who was sent to Paris to represent the State Department. A note dated September 15, 1947, listed him as cleared for Unesco placement. He was described in reports by various witnesses as interested in communism and by his room mate at the International House as a Communist. He pals around with a friend of two individuals known to be either Communists or fellow travelers. There is something in his file which I think is rather interesting. A note addressed to 'David' and signed 'M' inquires as to whether there is danger of this individual having another mental breakdown, which he had at one time in the past. While I do not have the exact wording of the note it, in effect, says get rid of this man, otherwise he may break and cause embarrassment if Congress gets a hold of him. The note is contained in the man's private file. It is a pencil note. Reading such stuff as this, one is not surprised at the President's action in signing the order, lowering the curtain."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently identical with William Draper Carter who was investigated by the Bureau in 1942 as an employee of the Office of the Coordinator of Information. Carter was a member of the League of American Writers. He had formerly resided at International House, New York City. An official at International House characterized Carter's political views as "to the left of the middle" and stated that he was an ardent New Dealer. This official added, however, that Carter could not be classified as a Communist or as a radical. Another official at International House stated that Carter's political views were those of the left-winger but that he was not radical and certainly was not Communistic. (77-24311-4)

William D. Carter was employed for one year as a private secretary to his father Edward C. Carter, Director of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Edward C. Carter was on the Executive Council of the American Russian Institute and was head of Russian War Relief, Incorporated. William Carter's mother was Chairman of the China Aid Council. (77-24311-4)

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William Carter had a twin brother who committed suicide in New York City around 1934. This incident caused a very serious reaction on the part of William Carter and, thereafter, for a period of five years he was under the care of a psychiatrist and was finally declared to be completely recovered in 1939. (77-24311-4)

Copies of the reports in this investigation were furnished to the Office of the Coordinator of Information in May and June, 1942. Copies of the same reports were furnished to the Office for Emergency Management in October, 1942.

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This individual is apparently identical with William D. Carter who is described in material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on a confidential basis as "Case No. 50". Information set forth therein is substantially the same as alleged by Senator McCarthy. It is noted in this connection that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriations Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 50" (identified in Lee's material as William D. Carter) was not employed by the State Department having been terminated by reduction in force July 26, 1947. (62-39749-1109)

NORMAN THEODORE NESS

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

"Case No. 45 is the case of an individual who was a ranking official in the Office of Financial Development Policy. He was appointed in August, 1946. Investigation indicates that he was very closely tied up with at least three individuals who have been named as Communists. He also recommended for appointment an individual very closely tied up with a Communist, who has been named as an espionage agent. So far as I can discover, this man was never discharged, but apparently resigned later, whether to take other government employment or private employment, I do not know."

Possible Identification:

This individual possibly is identical with Norman Theodore Ness since Ness was employed as Director of the Office of Finance and Development Policy, Department of State, August 14, 1946, and is reported to have associated with Harry Dexter White and Frank Coe, both of whom were reportedly engaged in Soviet espionage activities in the early 1940's.

A Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted concerning Norman Theodore Ness in January, 1948. Ness was born at Norcross, Minnesota, December 5, 1903. This investigation was based on a letter from Mr. Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Controls, State Department, in December, 1947, advising that Ness has been actively associated, because of his previous employment at the Treasury Department, with Harry Dexter White and Frank Coe. Persons interviewed stated that Ness was not acquainted with Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, prior to his employment with Treasury in September, 1942; that he was one of two persons selected by White who were not "liberals"; that he was employed by the Treasury Department because of his reputation as an expert on Latin American economics, and that his association with White and other employees of the Treasury Department was a result of such employment only. All persons interviewed during this investigation recommended Ness highly as a loyal citizen, except one person who stated that he associated in 1937 with persons of Marxist tendencies while at the University of California. Four copies of the results of the Loyalty investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission March 1, 1948. The Loyalty Review Board indicated September 20, 1948, that Ness was "retained."

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WILLIAM TREADWELL STONE

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 46 is the case of a man who holds a high position in the State Department. He had been affiliated with the magazine Amerasia from May 1937 to November 1941. This magazine consistently followed the Communist Party line. It was under the direction of Philip Jaffe and William Vanderbilt Field. Field has been a leading Communist and was one of the heads of the American Peace Mobilization, which the President and the Secretary of State publicly labeled as a tool of communism. Jaffe, as Senators will recall, was convicted and fined in connection with the John Service incident. It will be recalled that the FBI picked up Service for having delivered secret State Department documents to Amerasia. The State Department files show that this individual has been working very closely with these two men. On March 22, 1946, the State Department's own security agency recommended as follows:

"It is recommended that action be instituted to terminate subject's service with the State Department. It is suggested to achieve this purpose that an appropriate officer of the Department should inform him that his continued presence in the Department is embarrassing to the Department and that he be given an opportunity to resign. If he should not resign voluntarily, action should be instituted under Civil Service Rule No. 12, to terminate his services with the Department.

"The Department, however, took no action upon this recommendation.

"After that recommendation, the files show that this individual requested a fellow traveler to seek a position with the Board of Economic Warfare. The file further shows that this individual has been visited on several occasions by an alien fellow traveler. He has also recommended two former employees of the Amerasia Editorial Board to positions with the State Department. In other words, Mr. President, the usual tactics of getting into an important position and then bringing in fellow Communists.

"A report dated August 18, 1947, recorded an interview with a former member of the Editorial Board of Amerasia who labeled this individual as 'far to the left—awfully close to a fellow traveler.' This individual was a subscriber to the Daily Worker. The file names a Communist Party member who has twice worked for this individual. The Biographical Register of the State Department shows him to be still in a position of importance there."

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Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that this individual is apparently identical with William Treadwell Stone, who, as of May 27, 1949, was employed as Director of the Office of Information and Educational Exchange, Department of State.

The Bureau's records reflect that a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation together with a Voice of America investigation was conducted concerning William Treadwell Stone which developed the following information.

From 1924 to 1941 Stone was connected with Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York City. In January, 1927 the Foreign Policy Association was reported to have been sponsored in its inception by the American Civil Liberties Union and at that time favored United States recognition of the USSR. In June, 1927 the Director of Eastern European Affairs, Department of State, advised that the Foreign Policy Association was considered to be pro-Soviet in its views and propaganda. (62-80315-5 pg 2)

In October, 1945 a reliable informant advised that Ruth S. Rifkin, who had been employed as a secretary by Stone and others at the Foreign Policy Association, had transferred her membership in the Communist Party from the Peter Stuyvesant Club, New York City, to the undercover "Government Group" in Washington, D. C. Ruth Rifkin secured employment with the Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Department of State, May, 1943 and was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration when this administration was established. William Treadwell Stone was at this time employed as Assistant Director of the Foreign Economic Administration. Ruth Rifkin is presently employed by the National Lawyers Guild in Washington, D. C. (62-80315-4 pg 4; 121-10973-14 pg 3)

In February, 1942 William Treadwell Stone was listed as a reference on an application filed with the Foreign Economic Administration, Department of State, by Just Lunning. Lunning was reliably reported to have been a known contact of numerous subjects in the Gregory Case and was later discharged from a responsible position at the Department of State. (62-80315-3)

In 1937 Stone became a member of the original Editorial Board of "Amerasia" of which magazine Frederick Vanderbilt Field was Chairman and Philip Jacob Jaffe, Editor. In 1946 Jaffe was indicted and fined for the possession of secret State Department documents which had been delivered to him by John Service, an employee of the Department of State. In 1941

Frederick Vanderbilt Field was head of the American Peace Mobilization and at the present time, according to reliable informants, is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, USA, and a writer for the Daily Worker. (121-10973-14 pg 6; 62-80315-8)

On November 19, 1939, while Stone was employed as the Washington Correspondent of the Foreign Policy Association, he was visited by Adam Von Trott Zu Zols, a German alien who was suspected of engaging in German espionage and Communist activity. (121-10973-14 pg 2)

During an interview with Clinton Hartley Grattan, conducted by special agents of the Bureau in connection with a Hatch Act investigation, Grattan advised that he had been asked by Stone to take a position under him with the Board of Economic Warfare, Department of State. The records of the HCUA reflected that Grattan had written an article for "Fight" magazine, the official publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and was a contributor to and an advisory editor of the magazine "Champion," the official organ of the Young Communist League. Stone, in a subsequent interview, stated that he considered Grattan a "liberal writer" but definitely not a "radical." (121-10973-14 pg 7)

An informant of known reliability advised in December, 1945, that Stone was a friend of Maurice Halperin. This informant reported that Halperin was known to have been in contact with several persons suspected of engaging in Soviet espionage activities in the late 1930's and early 1940's in Washington, D. C. and New York City. (121-10973-14 pg 2)

A reliable informant advised that William T. Stone, Room 1359, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., was a subscriber to the Daily Worker in 1941. According to the Biograph Encyclopedia of the World, Stone was Director of the Washington Bureau, Foreign Policy Association, Inc., from 1933 to 1941. The Washington offices of the Foreign Policy Association are located in the National Press Building. (100-3-60-75-163)

Copies of Loyalty of Government Employees reports concerning Stone were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission on July 30, 1948, and to the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force on April 7, 1949.

The Bureau file reflects that as of May 27, 1949, Stone was still employed as Director, Office of Information and Educational Exchange, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

DR. ESTHER CAUKIN BRUNAUER

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 47. This individual was employed in March 1944, as Division Assistant in the Division of Internal Security. The House Un-American Activities Committee advised on August 18, 1947, that an admitted former Communist Party member was formerly associated with this individual in Communist activities in Washington, D. C. This individual's husband admitted having been a member of the Communist Party. The husband now has a highly confidential position with the Navy Department. The file indicates that this individual has been associated with a group of known Communists.

"Keep in mind, Mr. President, that she was given a job in the Division of Internal Security."

"A report dated July 16, 1947, states that in 1941 a Senate investigating committee had found that both this individual and her husband were members of the Communist Party. A report dated September 15, 1947, by a Government investigative agency, advised that a reliable informant reported this individual as a Communist, and that she has been recently contacting a member of the Soviet espionage ring. This individual is still in a highly paid job in the State Department."

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates this individual is apparently identical with Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer. The Bureau's records reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted on this individual in 1948.

According to information developed during the course of this investigation, Dr. Brunauer was never known to be a member of the Communist Party. Karl B. Frank, who admitted he had been a Communist in Germany during the 1920's but broke away from the Communists in 1929 and "has been very anti-Communist since," advised that he had been connected with groups with which Dr. Brunauer had also been associated during the 1930's. On the basis of his association with them, Frank stated that he believed her actions were "motivated by strong anti-Nazi feelings rather than any pro-Russian ones."

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Dr. Joseph B. Matthews, former research director for the Dies Committee, advised that he never had any positive information that Dr. Brunauer was a Communist Party member. According to Matthews, Stephen Brunauer, husband of the captioned individual, informed him in 1928 that he was a member of the Communist Party, and Matthews "assumed that she was also a member in view of her close association with Stephen Brunauer."

It is to be noted that on February 15, 1941, the Bureau received information from Dr. Matthews that Stephen Brunauer and his wife were Communist Party members. (100-13835-1)

Dr. Matthews stated that both of the Brunauers were members of the American Friends of the Soviet Union. This organization was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front organization in 1940 and in 1944.

Dr. Matthews also stated that Dr. Brunauer, while secretary of the American Association of University Women, was "instrumental in committing the Association to the support of various Communist front enterprises."

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected that the proceedings of the American Youth Congress held July 1 through 5, 1939, in New York City indicated Dr. Brunauer as a signer of a Call to the Congress of Youth. The American Youth Congress has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

A confidential informant of known reliability advised that the name of Dr. Esther Brunauer, American Association of University Women, appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The Washington Committee for Democratic Action has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer was employed by the Department of State as a specialist on International Organization in March, 1944. Her position in 1948 was that of Assistant Director for Policy Liaison, UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State.

In 1948 Stephen Brunauer was employed at the Navy Bureau Ordnance as chief technical administrator in the Explosives Research and Development Section. (116-2863-41)

Copies of the reports reflecting the results of the loyalty investigation on Dr. Brunauer were furnished to the Civil Service Commission on March 2, 1948, and to the Department on March 9, 1949.

By letter dated February 4, 1949, from Seth W. Richardson, chairman, Loyalty Review Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, the disposition reflected was "retained."

(Unless otherwise indicated, source is)

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ROBERT WARREN BARNETT

PATRICIA GLOVER BARNETT

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Cases Nos. 48 and 49. One of these individuals is in the State Department in the Division of Occupied Areas. The wife is with the State Department in the Division of Research and Intelligence. The file shows that both the husband and wife are known to be close associates of individuals linked with Soviet espionage activities. Nevertheless, the wife was approved for top-secret material on the 11th of February 1947. The order approving her is rather unusual, in that it states, in effect, that the reason for her being approved for top secret material was that there was insufficient information to warrant her discharge on grounds of disloyalty."

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau files indicates that these individuals apparently are identical with Robert Warren Barnett and his wife, Patricia Glover Barnett.

Both Barnett and his wife are subjects of loyalty investigations conducted by the Bureau. Barnett has been employed in the State Department since November 1945. In 1948 his position was listed as Economic Adviser to Chairman, Far Eastern Commission, State Department, Washington, D. C. Investigation reflected he also had a title of Assistant Adviser, Division of Occupied Areas, Economic Affairs. (121-4022)

Patricia Glover Barnett was employed by the State Department in October 1945 and in 1948 her position was listed as Research Analyst, Southeast Asia Division of Research for the Far East. By letter dated June 30, 1949, the Civil Service Commission advised Patricia Glover Barnett had been reassigned and her position at that time was Foreign Affairs Specialist, Department of State, Division of Research for Far East, Southern Areas Branch, Washington, D. C. (121-3249)

Between 1938 and 1942 both Barnett and his wife were employed

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intermittently by the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York City. A reliable source has reported that the Communist Party had very great influence in this organization and at times controlled its policy. (121-4022-10; 121-3249-7)

Both Barnett and his wife were associated with Edward C. Carter, Chairman of the Program Committee, United China Relief, New York City, where both were employed by that agency during 1941 and 1942. They were likewise associated with this individual during their employment by the Institute of Pacific Relations. Carter, according to a reliable source, was under Communist Party discipline. (121-4022-10; 121-3249-7)

During 1945 and 1946 Robert and Patricia Barnett were reported to maintain close contact with Duncan C. and Isabel Lee. Robert Barnett was reported to be a friend of Robert Niven Wheeler since 1937.

A reliable source has advised that Duncan C. Lee and Robert Niven Wheeler were involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy that was active in New York City and Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's and that both were close associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers. The same source advised that Isabel Lee and Wheeler had been members of the Communist Party. (121-4022-19; 121-3249-10)

Investigative reports in the loyalty investigations of both Barnett and his wife were disseminated to the Civil Service Commission on June 12, 1948, and to the Department on March 24, 1949. The Civil Service Commission advised by letters dated September 30, 1948, that both employees were "retained." The Department advised by letters dated April 6, 1949, that the reports failed to disclose evidence of violation of a Federal statute. (121-4022; 121-3249)

The files on both Barnett and his wife fail to disclose the employment of either at the State Department has been terminated. (121-4022; 121-3249)

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SYLVIA SCHIMMEL

ALLEGATION BY SENATOR McCARTHY

"Case No. 50. This individual is an executive secretary in the State Department. He has been reported by another Government investigative agency as having been in contact with a Soviet espionage agent. He is also a close friend of two employees of the State Department who are under investigation because of Communist associates."

POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that this individual is apparently identical with Sylvia Schimmel.

The Bureau's records reflect that investigations of Sylvia Schimmel were made in connection with the Loyalty of Government Employees and the Voice of America Programs.

Sylvia Schimmel was appointed an Executive Secretary with the Foreign Economic Administration on July 26, 1945, and was transferred to the State Department on September 27, 1945. During the months of June and July, 1948, her position was listed as Administrative Analyst in the Office of Public Affairs. As of November, 1949, she was an Organization and Methods Examiner in the Division of Budget, Public Affairs Area Branch.
(123-4036-2; 121-8958-5)

A reliable source in 1946 advised that Sylvia Schimmel was friendly with Helen Witte Silvermaster but was unable to furnish any information as to the duration or extent of this association. Helen Witte Silvermaster is the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster identified as a Soviet espionage agent and a key figure in the Soviet espionage network which operated in Washington in the late 1930's and early 1940's.
(123-4036-2)

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Mary Jane Keeney was reported by a reliable source to be a close associate of Sylvia Schimmel. Mary Jane Keeney and her husband, Philip Olin Keeney, were members of a Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. On one occasion Sylvia Schimmel told Mary Jane Keeney that she persuaded Just Lunning to arrange for her transfer to work under him in the State Department.

(121-8958-5; 123-4036; 65-56402-1448)

Reliable informants advised that David R. Wahl was a close friend and frequent contact of Sylvia Schimmel. Another reliable source has advised that Wahl was a member of the underground movement of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. (121-8958-5)

Investigative reports in the loyalty investigation were disseminated to the Civil Service Commission on July 22, 1948, and to the Justice Department on March 23, 1949. Dissemination of reports in the Voice of America investigation was made to the State Department on January 12, 1950.

(121-8958; 123-4036)

The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated January 7, 1949, that Sylvia Schimmel was retained. The Justice Department advised under date of May 26, 1949, that no prosecutive action was being undertaken in the Schimmel case. (121-8958-1344)

Sylvia Schimmel was an employee of the State Department as of December, 1949. (123-4036-2)

ROWENA SHELDON BELLOWS ROMMEL

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 51 - "This individual agreed that he was responsible for the State Department's having employed an individual in one of the cases which I covered earlier today. It will be recalled that No. 14 was the case of an individual having furnished material to a known secret espionage ring and who had consistent contacts with long lists of Communists and suspected Soviet agents. He is still holding an important position in the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with the above-captioned woman. It is noted that the person referred to in the news article is described as a man.

Mrs. Rowena Sheldon Bellows Rommel was in February and March, 1948 the subject of a loyalty investigation by the Bureau in connection with her position as program analyst, Office of Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Secretariat, Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Under date of March 30, 1948, copies of all investigative reports were furnished to the Civil Service Commission. By letter dated February 4, 1949, the Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, advised that following a review of this case Mrs. Rommel was being retained in her present position.

Bureau files and investigation in connection with the above case developed the following information. Mrs. Rommel was born April 22, 1911 at Providence, Rhode Island, of American parents. She presently resides at 2700 Q Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. with her husband, Wilfred Hersh Rommel.

Mrs. Rommel urged the employment of Robert T. Miller, III, by the State Department. He was hired as an informational officer on June 7, 1944 and was employed until December 5, 1946 at which time he resigned to enter private business. Mrs. Rommel was said by reliable informants to have been Tolson _____
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a close personal friend and frequent contact of Miller's during and subsequent to the period of his employment at the State Department. A former member of the Communist Party of established reliability advised that Robert T. Miller, III,

L. N. Conroy/mk


was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in New York and Washington, D. C. in the early 1940's. The informant stated that Miller was an associate of known Communist Party members, of pro-Soviet sympathizers, and that he was a frequent contact of an admitted Soviet espionage agent.

Mrs. Rommel was reported by the State Department because of her reluctance to change the wording of a report prepared by or for her which her supervisor in the State Department considered pro-Russian.

It was reported that Mrs. Rommel was responsible for having pro-Soviet speakers on a State Department training program, which speakers included Owen Lattimore, Vera Michaels Dean and Frederick L. Shuman.

Mrs. Rommel was reliably reported to be a close associate of Alger Hiss and she was an admitted member of the Washington Bookshop.

It was reported that Mrs. Rommel was unusually friendly with members of the Soviet delegation at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, California.

Mrs. Rommel was reported to be opposed to the "get tough" policy with Russia and was opposed to United States aid to Greece and Turkey. She was of the opinion that the United States should not keep our troops in China. It was reported that she was of the opinion that the United States should be more tolerant of Communists and Communism. (121-11434)

PHILIP RAINS

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 52. This individual works for No. 16-I think that is the correct number-who, the State Department files indicate, was one of the most dangerous espionage agents in the Department. This individual was also temporarily employed as a correspondent of another individual listed as a Soviet agent by a Federal investigative agency. He and his wife are also close associates of two other alleged espionage agents who are named in the State Department files. He is presently holding a high-salaried and important position in the State Department and has been given top-secret clearance."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with Philip Raine, aka, Philip Reen, concerning whom the Bureau files reflect an investigation was conducted under the Loyalty Program. This investigation, which was concluded in February, 1948, was based upon information from a confidential informant of known reliability that Raine and his wife, Alice, were in frequent contact and attended social functions with Robert T. Miller III and his wife, Jennie, over a period extending from 1944 to 1948. Robert T. Miller III was reported by a reliable informant to be involved as a principal in the Soviet espionage conspiracy operating in Washington, D. C. and New York City in the early 1940's and to be a close associate of known Communists and Soviet sympathizers.

Investigation in this case developed that Raine's sister, Ruth, was married to Morris Sharnoff. According to information from reliable confidential informants, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sharnoff were contained in the active indices or mailing lists of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in 1941. Ruth Sharnoff was also reported in February, 1943, as an active member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Morris Sharnoff was reliably reported to be a member of, and active in, the Communist Party since 1933.

A former domestic employee in the Raine household advised that the Raines and Millers visited occasionally but not frequently, and did not appear to be very intimate. She also advised that the Sharnoffs visited in the Raines home frequently and appeared to be close to Mr. and Mrs. Raine.

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J. J. TORRILLO:hb

It was developed that Alice Raine was the daughter of a former German career diplomat, and in February, 1945, had been in contact with Mrs. Ingebord Vargas, reportedly from Brasil and a Nazi sympathizer.

No additional pertinent information to amplify the basis for the investigation was developed.

The file reflects that Raine began employment with the Foreign Service Division of the Department of State on July 9, 1931, and served until May 17, 1942, at which time he resigned. After a period of employment with the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and service in the United States Army, Raine was reemployed by the Office of Information and Educational Exchange, Department of State, on August 26, 1946, and was serving with this agency at the time of the above-mentioned investigation.

Copies of the reports of investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission and under date of September 20, 1948, the Civil Service Commission advised that Raine had been "retained." (121-1390)

RICHARD HOWELL POST

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 53 - "Here is a rather important case. In fact, they are all important. This is case No. 53, involving an individual who has been named by a confessed Communist spy as part of his spy ring. Prior to that time, on August 19, 1946, another governmental agency received information to the effect that he was a recognized leader of the Communist underground. This individual is, in my opinion, Mr. President, one of the most dangerous Communists in the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with Richard Howell Post. The Bureau's files reflect that an investigation was conducted concerning this individual under the character Loyalty of Government Employees. This investigation was conducted from January to July, 1948 at which time Post was employed as a Foreign Service Officer in the State Department. The basis for the loyalty investigation consisted of information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] an informant of established reliability, who advised that Post was in contact with and visited the home of Henry Collins. Henry Collins has been positively identified by Confidential Informant [redacted] who is intimately acquainted with Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C., as a member of the Communist Party underground. During the investigation, Whittaker Chambers furnished a signed statement in which he advised that about 1936 he met a Mr.---- Post in Washington, D. C., whom he believed was employed by the WPA on a project which included the measurement of children's skulls. Chambers said that he was introduced to Post at Post's home in Alexandria, Virginia, at the time that Chambers addressed a Communist cell meeting on Marxist theory. Chambers further said that the meeting in Post's home was attended only by members of the Communist Party and that the group was known as a secret cell. He said that he knew Post to be a Communist at that time and later learned that Post went to work for the State Department where he was associated with a journal published by the State Department. Inasmuch as Richard Howell Post was Secretary to the Editorial Board of the American Foreign Service during 1938 and joined the State Department in 1939, it was suggested that he is identical with the Post mentioned by Chambers.

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Former associates, friends, neighbors and references of Post who were interviewed during the investigation all described Post as being a loyal American. Copies of the loyalty reports were disseminated to the Civil Service Commission on March 1, 1948, and photostatic copies of the same reports were forwarded to the Attorney General on September 28, 1948.

The Civil Service Commission advised on March 18, 1949, of the ultimate disposition of this case by the Loyalty Review Board. This communication from the Civil Service Commission said that Post resigned or was otherwise separated from Federal service. (121-63)

VAL R. LORWIN

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 54. "This individual has been connected with a number of Communist front organizations and was active in attempting to secure the issuance of a nonimmigration visa to a French Communist leader. This individual is presently employed in the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with one Val R. Lorwin who was the subject of Hatch Act and Loyalty investigations conducted by the Bureau.

In September and October, 1941, Val R. Lorwin was made the subject of an Internal Security-Hatch Act investigation when he was employed as an Associate Labor Standards analyst, Bureau of Labor Standards, Department of Labor. This investigation was predicated upon an allegation received from the Civil Service Commission to the effect that Lorwin had pro-Communist sympathies. Subsequent investigation reflected that Lorwin's name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action as of January 21, 1941, and on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilisation, as of February 17, 1941, and was listed in February, 1936, as an endorser of the National Negro Congress. These 3 organizations have been cited by the Attorney General as being within purview of Executive Order 9835. Lorwin at the time of the investigation executed a written statement under oath denying that he had ever been engaged in Communist activities.

The Hatch Act investigation was completed on October 13, 1941 and a copy of the report was sent to Madam Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on 11-15-41. By letter dated November 21, 1941, Madam Perkins recommended that the investigation with reference to Lorwin be closed. He was apparently retained as Associate Labor Standards analyst by the Department of Labor.

On December 18, 1942, the Office for Emergency Management requested that an applicant investigation be conducted concerning Val R. Lorwin on 5-21-42. OEM was furnished with a copy of the report reflecting the results of the Hatch Act investigation completed by the Bureau on 10-31-41. OEM referred the Bureau report to the War Production Board where Lorwin was employed. By letter dated July 10, 1942, OEM advised the Bureau that WPS considered no action necessary in regard to Lorwin. On January 7, 1946, Mr. Bannerman of the State Department was furnished with a copy of the report reflecting the results of the Hatch Act investigation. (101-122)

J. F. MOLONE:ejj
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The Loyalty investigation was initiated concerning Lorwin in February, 1948, when he was employed as Chief of the European Section of the State Department. This investigation was based upon essentially the same information upon which the previous Internal Security-Hatch Act investigation was conducted. During this investigation, an individual holding a key position in a Government agency and of known reliability advised that in the fall of 1947, the Congress of Industrial Organizations desired to hold a conference of the United Nations Labor Organizations in New York and desired to have representatives of various labor unions in the United Nations countries attend the conference. Two of the individuals invited to attend this conference from France were known to be Communists. There was a considerable amount of pressure from all sides in regards to the possible admission of these individuals into the United States, and one of the persons who had vigorously urged their entry was Val Lorwin.

The loyalty investigation reflected that, according to a confidential informant, Val Lorwin was a member of the Communist Party; that he was believed to have worked for a united front by the Socialist and Communist Party and that he associated with known Communists. Others contacted during the loyalty investigation considered Lorwin as a "liberal," "loyal American" and "anti-Communist."

The Loyalty investigation was completed on September 14, 1948 and on March 5, 1948, April 21, 1948 and September 21, 1948, copies of investigative reports were sent to the Civil Service Commission. On February 4, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised that Lorwin was being retained as Chief of the European Section of the State Department. On March 28, 1949, copies of investigative reports were sent to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division who advised that on April 21, 1949 examination of Bureau reports concerning Lorwin failed to disclose any available evidence of a violation of Title 18, Section 1001 or any other federal statute.

Copies of some of the reports reflecting the results of the Loyalty investigation were referred to ECA on 10-21-48. (121-1744)

GERTRUDE GRIMWOOD CAMERON

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. 55 - "This individual was a close friend and associate of an individual described earlier in the day. It will be recalled that he was a very close associate of Soviet agents. A previous employer of this individual described her as having been 'wrapped up' in communism and that she later married a man who was also a communist. The files of the Department show that 'she and her husband are contacts of a subject in the --- espionage case.' This case referred to is a recent and very important communist case."

Possible Identification:

This individual apparently is Gertrude Grimwood Cameron. She has been employed by the Department of State. The Bureau files reflect that an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation was conducted on this individual from September, 1947 to January, 1948. Subsequent to the Hatch Act investigation the Bureau opened and conducted a full field Loyalty of Government Employees investigation which was done during April and May, 1948. Information from the Hatch Act investigation was used as a partial basis for the Loyalty investigation. Copies of the Loyalty investigation were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission on June 18, 1948.

The Loyalty investigation was based upon information from a reliable, confidential informant to the effect that Mrs. Cameron and her husband, during 1946-1947, were very close friends of Edward J. Fitzgerald and his wife. This informant advised that Frank Cameron resided with Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald prior to his marriage in March, 1946. Another confidential informant and former member of the Communist Party of established reliability advised that Edward J. Fitzgerald was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York in the early 1940's; that he was a close associate of known communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers and for a period known to the informant was a member of the Communist Party. This same informant further advised that Fitzgerald was in contact with an admitted Soviet espionage agent. Persons interviewed considered Cameron and her husband loyal to the United States. Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accredited office informants, Special Investigations Squad of the Metropolitan Police Department, CSC, IDA, credit and criminal files fail to reflect any pertinent information concerning loyalty.

and criminal files fail to reflect any pertinent information concerning loyalty.
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One individual stated that Gertrude Cameron was the type who would take up with any "ism" if it was exciting and unusual. She further stated that some of the employee's friends were communistically inclined. This same individual reported, however, that to her knowledge Cameron had never attended Communist Party meetings or communist front meetings. Most of the other people interviewed considered Gertrude Cameron and her husband as loyal Americans whose loyalty should not be questioned.

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By letter dated September 30, 1948, the U. S. Civil Service Commission advised the Bureau that as the result of the investigation under the Loyalty of Government Employees category Gertrude Grimwood Cameron's case had been reviewed by the Loyalty Review Board and that she was being retained. By letter dated July 5, 1949, the U. S. Civil Service Commission requested a recheck of the FBI files concerning the same individual, indicating she was then employed as Assistant to the Chief, P-3, Department of State, Division of International Exchange of Persons, Washington, D. C. On August 15, 1949, this letter was acknowledged by the Bureau stating that no additional disloyal data in the FBI files had been received since completion of the Loyalty investigation.

PAUL ALEXANDER LIFANTIEFF-LEE

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 56. This individual was born in Russia and naturalized in San Francisco in 1929. Two former supervisors on non-Government jobs had recommended him unfavorably. The only favorable reference he had was from three Russian individuals, all in Government employment. He roomed with one of the Russians who had recommended him. The Navy Department informed the State Department that this individual had secret State Department documents in the room shared by him and the other Russian. An investigation was instituted, the outcome of which I do not know. However, this individual was still in the State Department as late as December, 1949."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee. No investigation of Lifantieff-Lee has been conducted by the Bureau.

Bureau files reflect that according to information received from the State Department by memorandum dated January 10, 1947, a routine investigation of Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee, an employee of the Division of Foreign Services of the State Department, was conducted by the State Department on December 17, 1946. This investigation by the State Department was predicated upon information received from a source later identified by the State Department as the Navy, on approximately October 1, 1946, to the effect that one Illarion G. Matveev, an employee of the War Department was seen to have in his possession a confidential report of the State Department. When Matveev was asked how he received this document, he replied "I have friends in the State Department." The investigation by the State Department reflected that Matveev was a close associate of Lifantieff-Lee who was in a position by reason of the nature of his work at the State Department to furnish the confidential report in question to Matveev. The State Department investigation concerning Lifantieff-Lee, according to the memorandum from the State Department, reflected

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nothing of a serious derogatory nature beyond the fact that Lifantieff-Lee was a roommate of Matveev and that the latter was a reference for and highly recommended Lifantieff-Lee for his position with the State Department. The State Department at this time requested any information in the FBI files concerning Lifantieff-Lee. By memorandum dated May 8, 1947, the State Department was advised that the files of this Bureau contained no derogatory information concerning Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee.

The above information concerning Lifantieff-Lee was included in a Bureau report entitled: "Illiariion G. Matveev, Internal Security - R." This report was made at Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1947 and a copy was sent to on September 10, 1947.

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There is no indication in Bureau files as to whether or not Lifantieff-Lee is presently employed by the State Department. (100-346251-7)

It should be noted that Paul Alexander Lifantieff, 1755 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, was used as a source of information on at least two occasions in 1942 by the San Francisco Office concerning Russian matters. This person cannot be identified from the files with the Lifantieff-Lee mentioned above. (100-99248-1; 100-40336)

FRED WARNER NEAL

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 57. This individual was employed by the State Department in 1946 as a P-7 consultant. On June 7, 1946, a Government investigative agency advised that this individual was the contact man for a Russian espionage ring.

This report also included information to the effect that he had played bridge and exchanged language lessons with persons in the Soviet Embassy. On June 7, 1946, the same investigative agency reported that a known Soviet espionage agent was arrested with his wife in Finland in the 1930's and that while in custody this espionage agent's wife has requested the American Consul to forward on her behalf a request for funds from this individual. This individual had been in charge of the training of Soviet marines at one time at a Russian port. Nevertheless, this individual, on September 11, 1947, was given top secret clearance. The clearance officer in this case said: "In the absence of additional highly derogatory information I feel that top secret clearance should be given."

It was stated it was not known whether Neal is working for the State Department at the present time or whether he is in private or government employment.

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is the subject of a Bureau Loyalty and a Bureau Hatch Act file. (121-12317; 101-6865)

However, investigation concerning Neal has not been conducted by the Bureau.

Bureau files reflect the following pertinent information concerning Fred Warner Neal:

Neal was born at Northville, Michigan, on August 5, 1915. He attended the University of Michigan and Harvard University. Neal was an American news correspondent for various papers in Detroit, Michigan, and Washington, D. C., until he entered the U.S. Navy in September, 1943. After leaving the Navy in 1946, he was employed by the State Department in the Russian Section. He is married to Virginia Anne Imley.

Investigation in the Gregory case developed information that Neal and his wife were close friends of William Walter Remington but no other disloyal information was developed in this case.

*L. N. CONROY/hb
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During the war, Neal was transferred from O.S.S. to O.M.I. which assignment took him to Siberia. Neal indicated at one time that his assignment presumably with OMI had included liaison with, and the training of, Soviet Marines stationed at a U. S. port. Neal also stated at one time he played bridge and exchanged language lessons with persons in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.

According to a reliable source, Neal was a known contact of Jessica Smith, editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

Arvid Jacobson, a known Soviet Espionage Agent, was arrested with his wife in Finland early in 1933. While in custody, Jacobson's wife asked the American Consul to forward on her behalf a request for funds to Fred Warner Neal in Michigan, the legal residence of the Jacobsons.

On April 29, 1946, an unusually reliable source reported that Fred Neal and his wife were temporarily residing at the Mayflower Hotel and that Fred Neal was going to work at the State Department. In view of this information, on June 7, 1946, the above derogatory information was furnished by letter to the State Department.

In addition to the above, Bureau files now reflect that Neal has been in contact with Ernest Joseph Simmons, Director of the Russian Institute, Columbia University, who was reportedly forced out of a Professorship at Cornell University because of his extreme pro-Russian views. Neal was also friendly with Dr. Harlow Shepley, who was a member of several Communist front organizations and who was active in connection with other Communist front organizations. Neal was reported to be very friendly with Russia, to have numerous Russian friends and to have been active in Russian-American affairs.

A Loyalty Form concerning Fred Warner Neal, Unit Chief-Economist, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., was received at the Bureau on August 19, 1948. No investigation was conducted as it was determined that Neal was no longer employed by the Department of State. The form, appropriately marked, was returned to the State Department.

Information was received from the Albany Office of the FBI, by letter dated June 30, 1949, that Neal was then employed as Assistant to the Commissioner and Coordinator of Public Relations in the New York State Department of Education. (121-12317; 101-6868)

LOIS CARLISLE

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Senator McCarthy alleges that the individual identified as case No. 58 is presently employed in the Research Division of the State Department. He further alleges that this individual has continued to remain with the State Department even though the individual was reported on July 11, 1947, by a Government Investigative Agency, to be a member of the Communist Party. A close friendship is also alleged with an important subject in a Russian espionage case.

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau files indicates that the captioned individual is apparently identical with Lois Carlisle, Research Analyst, Division of Research for American Republics, U. S. Department of State. The Bureau records reflect that an investigation was completed in March, 1948. This was a Loyalty investigation.

This investigation reflects that Lois Carlisle was born on January 17, 1900, at Birmingham, Alabama. She received her education at the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas; Columbia University, New York City; University of Madrid, Spain in 1932; and the University of Chile in 1935.

She was employed as a Language Professor at the Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas, 1922 - 1937. Following her employment in Chile, 1936 - 1940, Lois Carlisle began her employment with the Government as follows: July, 1941 - June 26, 1944, Assistant Editor, Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Federal Communications Commission; June 27, 1944 - September 30, 1945, Research Analyst, Office of Strategic Services; October 1, 1945, transferred to the Department of State as Research Analyst for American Republics.

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the Silvermaster - Soviet Espionage Conspiracy investigation. Carlisle made the acquaintance of a number of Communists and attended meetings as a result of the association with the Keeneys. She was active in the State Department Branch of the United Public Workers of America. She is alleged to have taken an active part in the anti-Communist faction of this union throughout her membership. She resigned from the union in June, 1948.

The information pertaining to Carlisle's association with the Keeneys was furnished to the State Department and as a result an investigation was initiated by that Agency in April, 1947. In connection with the State Department's investigation, Carlisle was interviewed on June 30, 1947, and volunteered information relative to her membership in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Washington Bookshop Association, both of which have been cited as Communist front groups. Relative to Carlisle's membership in these groups she advised that her association with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was prompted by her interest in improvements in the South; the association with the Washington Bookshop was based on a recommendation by Mary Jane Keeney. In this connection she allegedly discontinued her activity when she became suspicious of the intent of these groups. Her formal resignation was not submitted to the above groups until July 9, 1947, a date following the above interview by the State Department.

(121-1985)

(101-6963)

The Bureau's investigation of Carlisle consisted of a Hatch Act investigation completed in September, 1947, and a loyalty investigation completed in March, 1948. A copy of the Hatch Act investigative report was submitted to the State Department on September 23, 1947. Copies of the loyalty reports were submitted to the Civil Service Commission on March 3, 1948 and to the Department of Justice on March 23, 1949. The Department advised on September 30, 1949, that prosecution was not warranted against Carlisle on the basis of the evidence available.

The Washington Field Office ascertained in June, 1949, that Carlisle was still employed as a Foreign Affairs Analyst and that termination of her employment was not contemplated at that time.

In the Loyalty case, a disposition sheet dated September 14, 1949, indicated Carlisle was held "Eligible on loyalty." The State Department did not advise of the disposition of the Hatch Act case, and declined to provide the Bureau with a copy of the transcript of an interview held with Carlisle after receipt of the Bureau's reports.

CORA ALICE DuBOIS

I. ALLEGATION BY SENATOR McCARTHY:

"Case No. 60. This individual was employed by OSS, in the Division of Research, from June 1942 to September 1945, at which time he was transferred to the State Department. He is now a branch chief in Research and Intelligence. One of his former supervisors stated that he was a Communist.

"For some time he has resided with another State Department employee, previously mentioned herein, whose investigation was requested because of communistic activities. Nevertheless, this individual has been cleared and is still working in an important position where he handles top-secret material in the State Department."

II. POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION:

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that the above person is apparently Cora Alice DuBois, also known as Alice Cornelia DuBois, Chief, Southern Areas Branch, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Bureau records reflect that we made an investigation of this person under the Loyalty Program. The basis for this investigation was the appearance of the employee's name on an open letter to the President of Brazil requesting the release of Luiz Carlos Prestes, Honorary Chairman of the National Liberation Alliance of Brazil, from a Brazilian prison. This letter appeared in the December 3, 1940 edition of "New Masses" and was sponsored by the Council for Pan American Democracy, an organization declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835. As a result of this investigation, copies of this letter were furnished to the Civil Service Commission. In addition, it was developed that employee roomed with Jeanne Taylor who registered in the New York State elections in 1935 as a Communist and in September, 1941, signed two Communist Party nominating petitions in New York City. Reliable informants linked Jeanne Taylor with individuals connected with Communist front organizations who had given support to Communism. Jeanne Taylor was terminated from the State Department on April 23, 1947 as an undesirable employee. Miss DuBois was listed as a reference by Miss Jane Foster in 1943, when the latter applied for a position with OSS. A reliable informant identified Miss Foster as a Communist Party member during her stay in Washington. Miss DuBois was also listed as a reference by Burhan Abdul Careen, an OSS applicant who was formerly employed in the building housing the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, and who had contributed articles to the "Daily Worker."

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CORA ALICE DuBOIS (Continued)

In 1948, Miss DuBois requested permission from the Department of State to accept a nomination to the Board of Directors of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, cited as a Communist front organization by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. Miss DuBois was employed by the Division of Special Information from June 8, 1942, until January 31, 1943, when this division was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. She was employed there until September 30, 1945, transferring to the State Department. No former or present supervisor of the employee stated during this investigation that he or the employee was a Communist. Copies of reports in the Loyalty investigation were sent to CSC on September 10, 1948, with supplemental reports being furnished on November 9, 1948. By disposition sheet dated June 15, 1949, the Bureau was advised that the employee was "Eligible on Loyalty." As of August, 1949, this employee was still working at the Department of State, Washington, D. C. (121-8038)

ALICE MARGARET DEMERJIAN

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 61. This individual is employed in Research and Intelligence in the State Department. He has been very active in UPWA, and one of his references has been closely affiliated with Communist-front organizations. A Government investigative agency has indicated the very strong possibility of a close tie-up between this individual and another Communist. The file indicates that additional investigations in this case are necessary. He is still in the State Department.

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau files indicates that this individual is apparently identical with Alice Margaret Demerjian. The Bureau records reflect that a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted concerning Miss Demerjian in 1948. That investigation disclosed that a confidential source advised in May, 1942 that the name of Alice Demerjian appeared on a list of donors to the United American Spanish Aid Committee. That Committee was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 29, 1944, as a Communist front. It was also determined that from 1935 to 1943 Miss Demerjian was Administrative Assistant to Murray W. Latimer, Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board and that she was in social contact with him in 1946. The name of Latimer appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization in 1942. This organization has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist group within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835. Latimer was also an associate of members of a Soviet espionage conspiracy in the United States in the early 1940's. Miss Demerjian has likewise been an associate of Allen Rosenberg, Irving Kaplan and George Silverman who were also reported as members of the Soviet espionage conspiracy mentioned above. She has been associated with Mary Jane and Philip Olin (Angus) Keaney, both of whom were reported members of a Communist Party underground group during the late 1930's and the early 1940's. Other associates of Miss Demerjian were Margaret Greenfield, a reported member of the Communist Party in 1944, Dr. Earl J. Beckner, a reported life member of the Washington Bookshop Association in 1940, and George S. Wheeler, a reported member of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and the early 1940's. The Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835. (121-2793)

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The reports in this investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission by letter of June 4, 1948. A supplementary report was transmitted to CSC October 7, 1948. The Commission advised on July 25, 1949, that Miss Demerjian was declared eligible on loyalty and that she was still employed as Administrative Officer in the Acquisition and Distribution of Information Division of the State Department. On March 24, 1949, copies of reports in this case were transmitted to the Criminal Division of the Department for a determination as to whether any Federal laws had been violated. The Department advised on September 27, 1949, that on the basis of the information now available prosecution is not warranted.

ISHAM W. PERKINS

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 62 - "This file is not important insofar as communistic activities are concerned, but rather is important because it sheds light on some rather unusual mental aberrations of certain individuals in the Department. In this connection, it perhaps should be mentioned that the types of individuals described in this file are regarded as bad security risks by most investigative agencies for the reason that they are rather easy blackmail victims. This file I recommend to the attention of any committee that cares to investigate it. It goes into some detail in regard to the peculiar—how can we put it—the peculiar mental twists. I was trying to handle this matter delicately. I think this will be of interest to the committee in that it gives a rather interesting picture of some rather unusual mental twists of these gentlemen who are tied-up with some of the Communist organizations.

"Also it is confirmation of what I believe I mentioned earlier this evening when I was talking about one of the top investigators in Washington. I said to him, 'Why do you find so many people fanatic about communism? Is there something that is so inviting about it? Is there something mentally wrong?' He said, 'You will find if you search deep enough that there is something mentally or physically wrong with every one of them.' There is certainly something wrong with this group. I might say that the new security officer has recommended that they get rid of all that type of individuals regardless of whether they are shown to have any communistic connection or not."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with Isham William Perkins, who, according to his loyalty form submitted in 1948, is employed as a clerk in the State Department, and has been so employed since 1927.

A review of main Bureau files reflects that a preliminary loyalty investigation was opened on Isham William Perkins on April 30, 1948 on the basis of Bureau report dated November 27, 1940 at Washington, D. C. entitled, "Isham W. Perkins, Jr., Special Inquiry, Department of State", which sets forth the results of an interview with one Philip Bell, artist, Works Progress Administration, who advised he had known Perkins for a period of

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fourteen years, having roomed with him the major portion of that time. Bell admitted having many friends who were sympathetic with the ideas of Communism; however, Bell stated that he and Perkins had no mutual friends, and that Perkins was not associated with any organization disloyal to the United States.

The preliminary investigation failed to reveal any further pertinent derogatory data, and the Washington Field Office by letter of May 13, 1948 pointed out that on the basis of an extensive applicant-type investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1940, copies of which were furnished the State Department, and since no evidence of disloyalty was developed, no additional investigation was being conducted. Thereafter, the loyalty form was returned with the following stamp: "No disloyal data FBI files 5-19-48."
(62-59861; 121-5330)

It will be noted that persons similar to the individual mentioned by Senator McCarthy in Case No. 62 were described as being bad security risks for the reason that they are rather easy blackmail victims. Perkins, a State Department employee, could be placed in the category mentioned by Senator McCarthy since Perkins roomed for a long period of time with an individual who had many friends zealous to Communist ideology.

STANLEY WILCOX

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 63. This individual is employed by the State Department in Research and Intelligence. He was with Army Intelligence from 1944 to June 1946. In April 7, 1947, he was given a security clearance from the State Department. The files of the State Department investigative agency show that he is a very close associate of a former War Department employee who was dropped because it was believed he passed information and material to Soviet agents. One of his associates at the War Department, with whom he has since been in contact, is an individual who has been very active with communistically inclined groups. He has been a very close associate of another known Communist sympathizer. He has been given top secret clearance despite association with other known Communist sympathizers.'

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates this individual is apparently identical with Stanley Wilcox who was the subject of a loyalty investigation by the Bureau in 1948.

In connection with the loyalty investigation it was developed and reported that Wilcox had been in association with Ellsworth Raymond, William H. E. Johnson, his wife, Annette Fox Johnson, and Jessie Rubin, aka. Chasia Rubia and Assia Rubina.

Military Intelligence records of the War Department reflected that Ellsworth Raymond, William H. E. Johnson, and his wife, Annette Fox Johnson, all of whom were employed together in the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department, were suspected of being responsible for a leak of information concerning the activities of the Military Intelligence Service in Russia. Mrs. Johnson's brother, David Fox, was believed to have been an NKVD agent, or closely associated with the NKVD. Johnson was suspected of passing information through his wife to David Fox, or to David Fox directly. Ellsworth Raymond is married to Anna Palasova, a Soviet National, who was reliably reported to have been an NKVD agent. War Department records reflected that Johnson, his wife, Annette, and Ellsworth Raymond were relieved of their employment with the War Department in November of 1946 because of a reduction in force. This action was taken

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however after an investigation by the Army had developed information to the effect that Johnson had made speeches favoring Russia, and that all of the above-mentioned individuals were believed to be the source of a leak of information regarding the activities of the Military Intelligence Service in Russia.

War Department records also revealed that Jessie Rubin furnished Wilcox's name as a reference in seeking employment with the Army in June of 1946. Wilcox, in reply to an inquiry as to his knowledge of Rubin, stated, "I highly recommend Miss Rubin whose discretion, intelligence and knowledge have been intimately tested during a year and one-half of frequent meetings." Rubin is known to have contacted Caik Ovakinian in New York City on January 23, 1941, and February 20, 1941, under suspicious circumstances. Ovakinian at that time was employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation and he was subsequently deported from the United States because of alleged Soviet espionage activity.

Records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that on February 27, 1946, the Central Intelligence Group, now known as the Central Intelligence Agency, was instructed by the Civil Service Commission to terminate the employment of Jessie Rubin who was at that time employed in the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, because of questionable loyalty. The Central Intelligence Group terminated Rubin's employment on June 30, 1947 with the statement that she was found unsuitable for continued Government employment.

Records of the State Department reflect that a responsible Governmental official had reported a conversation had with Wilcox in 1944 or early 1945. During this conversation Wilcox reportedly stated that he was acquainted with a Russian-born girl who was well versed in the "Party line." From a description of the girl, furnished by the Governmental official, it was believed by the State Department that the girl was Jessie Rubin.

A former supervisor of WILCOX in the State Department advised that Wilcox had constantly tried to convince him that Soviet Russia had a sound democratic system, and the former supervisor did not consider Wilcox an objective or critical analyst of the policies of Soviet Russia. This former supervisor further stated he was told by Wilcox that Wilcox was friendly with Johnson, his wife, Annette, Raymond and Rubin. The former supervisor volunteered that he definitely considered Jessie Rubin to be of Soviet affiliation.

A large number of fellow employees and acquaintances in Washington explained that they were aware of Wilcox's interest in the Russian language and of his friendliness toward one or more of the persons mentioned above, but they considered him entirely loyal to this country.

The results of the loyalty investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission on March 1, 1948 and to the Department on October 5, 1948.

By memorandum dated September 20, 1948, the Civil Service Commission advised that Wilcox had been retained as Research Analyst with the State Department.

The Bureau's files reveal that Wilcox was still employed by the State Department on October 27, 1949. (121-937)

HOLLIS W. PETER

ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR McCARTHY

"Case No. 64. This individual is presently employed in Research and Intelligence in the State Department. Again we find them in Research and Intelligence. The investigative agency files show that informants stated that he and his wife maintained a communistic and un-American attitude. The file indicates that the wife admitted being a member of the Communist Party. The file further shows that he is a close friend of a number of Russian agents connected with a major espionage case.

"The investigation of this case was held up because the investigation at that time might have upset the investigation of what was considered a major espionage case, which was in the process of investigation. This individual apparently still enjoys clearance to top-secret documents."

POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION

From a review of the Bureau files it appears that the captioned individual is identical with Hollis William Peter who as of February 4, 1949, was employed as an Economist with the Department of State, Washington, D. C. Peter was investigated under the Loyalty Program in 1948. In 1943 he was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation.

Investigation discloses that while attending the University of Wisconsin from 1935 through 1938, Peter was closely associated with one Salli Crane whom he later married. Salli Crane was reported to be a member of the State Board of the Young Communist League in 1936 and 1937 and to have attended Communist Party meetings. Peter was reported to have similar views as Salli Crane but no information was obtained to indicate that he was a member of the Communist Party or Young Communist League or attended any of their meetings. (121-1397-3)

While working for the United States Soil Conservation Service in 1939 and 1940, Peter was associated with a group which was reported to be against war and radical in their views. Both Peter and his wife were reported to have expressed an interest in Communism and Russia. (100-816,121-1397-3X5) *(f) b*

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Peter was classified as a conscientious objector by the Selective Service Board at the beginning of World War II but later enlisted in the United States Army Medical Corps. Peter's attitude may have been due to the influence of his father who was a pacifist during World War I. (121-1397-1X44, Page 12; 121-1397-12, Page 23)

During the early 1940's Peter joined in a car pool to ride to work with several individuals who were reported to be Communist sympathizers. These associates were reported to have been members of Communist front organizations and one was known to have been in frequent contact with a local Communist Party functionary. (121-1397-12)

In 1943 Peter received copies of "In Fact" and "Soviet Russia Today" through the mail, however, there is no positive information that he was a subscriber. Both of these publications were cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on March 29, 1944. (100-861-27, Page 7; 121-1397-12, Page 14)

In 1943 on completion of the Hatch Act investigation Peter was interviewed. He denied any Communist Party affiliations but did admit having received Communist Party literature from time to time. He claimed, however, that he had not received any Communist Party literature for several years. (100-861-27)

Peter is reported to have stated that he shared a car pool with William Walter Remington in 1946. An informant has also reported that Peter was in frequent contact with Remington in 1946. Remington was a close contact of persons suspected of Soviet espionage in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's. (121-1397-12)

Bureau files reflect that pertinent reports on the results of the Hatch Act investigation were furnished to R. K. Moore of the State Department, Military Intelligence and the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations.

The loyalty reports were furnished to the United States Civil Service Commission and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

The latest communication from the United States Civil Service Commission dated February 4, 1949, reflects that Peter was retained as an employee of the State Department. (121-1397-14)

VICTOR M. HUNT

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 65 - "This individual is also still in the State Department in the Office of Information and Education and holds an important position. It would appear from his activities that he is very definitely communistically inclined. However, it is entirely possible that this individual is merely a left-winger who has been dominated by No. 81, who will be covered later, and a group of Communists and fellow travelers who have surrounded No. 81, to the extent that he has received credit for many of the Communist activities of No. 81. By No. 81 I refer to the case which I shall cover shortly. For that reason, while the work flowing from his office would indicate that he is sympathetically inclined at least toward Communists, I would hesitate in labeling him as such. In any event, however, I feel that he certainly is a bad risk in that position."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with Victor Myron Hunt, born on October 7, 1908, in Napa, California, on whom the Bureau has conducted applicant-type investigations under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America), and the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

The investigation under the Voice of America program, which was begun on May 27, 1948 and which was concluded on July 6, 1948, elicited information from a confidential source that Hunt while a student at the University of California, Berkeley, California, had "leftist tendencies" which were described as "flirting with Communism"; and while employed at San Jose State College in San Jose, California, lectured fully and thoroughly on Communism and students reported to this same source that he was an advocate of Socialism or Communism.

(123-486)

The investigation under the Atomic Energy Act, which was begun on May 18, 1949 and which was concluded on June 17, 1949, elicited information from a confidential source that there was never any question as to where Ruby Parsons (Case No. 81) stood as she supported policies sympathetic to the Russian Government and the fact that Victor Hunt, her superior, supported her policies made him questionable as to whether he is a good security risk for the U. S. Government.

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On October 31, 1948, he was transferred to New York City where he became associate chief of the International Broadcasting Division of the Department of State. On April 15, 1949, he resigned to take a position with the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. (116-141733)

Copies of reports were disseminated to the Department of State on July 13, 1948 and July 23, 1948 and to the Atomic Energy Commission on July 6, 1949.

[redacted] aka

Allegations By Senator McCarthy

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"Case No. 66. This individual is also employed by the State Department as [redacted] in the Voice of America. He was listed on the draft classification as 4-F because of being [redacted]. He and

[redacted] for communistically inspired protest groups. He also worked for a time for a Communist-dominated organization. He studied for a time in the New School for Social Research under Hans Eisler, who, Senators recall, appeared before the House Un-American Committee. This individual is mentioned principally because he seemed to be representative of the group which accumulated around No. 81, whom I consider one of the big shots."

Possible Identification

A review of the files of the Bureau indicates this person is apparently [redacted] also known as [redacted]. The Bureau records reflect we conducted a Hatch Act investigation on this individual in 1945. At that time he was employed as a music director by the Office of War Information at New York City. (100-334981)

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This investigation reflects that from 1938 to 1941 [redacted] did attend the New School for Social Research. From December, 1938, to March, 1939, he was employed by the State, County and Municipal Workers of America. In 1945 he was classified as 4-F because of [redacted]. The investigation was predicated on receipt of information that he was frequently seen in the company of Communists and was, in the opinion of one informant, a Communist sympathizer and possibly a member of the Party. That source reported that around 1936 when the Building Service Employees struck under Local 31-B, a coffee kitchen was established in the Rosenberg apartment for the strikers.

Another source reported that a [redacted]

[redacted] witnessed five signatures on a nominating petition for Israel Amter, Communist Party, 1939. On June 7, 1939, [redacted] whose name was [redacted] at that time, submitted a notification of

a change of address from [redacted]

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submitted with the nominating petition to the FBI Laboratory for comparison. No conclusion could be reached because the known writing was not sufficiently comparable with the questioned signatures.

A copy of the investigative report in this case was transmitted to the State Department. A copy has also been transmitted to the Division of Records. Our investigative file does not reflect whether [redacted] is now employed by the State Department.

It is noted from the file that extensive investigation of [redacted] was conducted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in 1944. (100-334981-2)

It is noted that this individual is apparently identical with the individual referred to as "Case No. 80" in the material provided to the Bureau on a confidential basis by former S. A. Robert Lee on January 29, 1948. It is noted that photostatic copies of the testimony of various State Department officials before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949, were obtained by the Bureau.

Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, information is set forth that "Case No. 80" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted]) involves an individual who was not employed by the State Department but was terminated September 16, 1947, due to completion of assignment. (62-39749-1109)

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JOHN RICHARD LINDSEY

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #67

"This individual was employed by OWI in March, 1942, and transferred to the State Department when that agency was taken over by the Department. After a meeting of Communists and Communist sympathizers, he was arrested for disorderly conduct. Two members of the Soviet underground attempted to get him out of difficulty and hush up matters so he would not lose his position in the State Department, which indicates that he is of importance to the Soviet underground. This information was set forth in detail in a memorandum, dated June 17, 1946, by an investigative agency, and brought to the attention of the State Department. However, this individual was still with the State Department in June, 1947, and still had top-secret clearance. On July 16, 1947, a hearing was finally held. I am not aware of the outcome of this hearing. However, my best knowledge is that he is no longer with the State Department, but whether he resigned, was discharged, or whether he received a job with some other Government agency I do not know. I feel this case is important, Mr. President, for a number of reasons; one of them being that after it was definitely proven that the Communist underground had a deep interest in this man, and wanted to help him out, he still was given access to top-secret material for more than a year."

Possible Identification:

This individual is apparently John Richard Lindsey. The Bureau files reflect an applicant investigation was conducted in 1942 at which time Lindsey was being considered for a position with the Office of the Coordinator of Information.

On June 20, 1946, Mr. Robert Bannerman, Security Officer, State Department, advised that information had come to his attention that John Richard Lindsey, Chief of the Broadcasting Unit of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, State Department, and who at that time was located in New York City, attended a rally at the Watergate in Washington, D. C. on or about June 11, 1946. The rally was allegedly sponsored by liberal elements and was known as the rally to "save the peace." It seems that Lindsey during the course of this rally became highly intoxicated and was arrested by the police. While in detention, a Miss Susan B. Anthony called Mr. Feder Garanin of the Soviet Embassy and stated in effect that they, the Embassy, must have Mr. Lindsey released without stirring up any trouble. It was advised that subsequent to this telephone conversation Lindsey was released.

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Mr. Bannerman made this information available believing it would be of interest to the Bureau inasmuch as it indicated to him that Lindsey, although a State Department employee, was being "looked after" by the Soviet Embassy, the possibility existing, according to Mr. Bannerman, that the Soviet Embassy may be using Lindsey as a source of information.

Investigation by the Bureau in connection with Lindsey's arrest revealed that John Richard Lindsey of Brooklyn, New York, was arrested on June 13, 1946, while attending the Watergate Concert, on a charge of being intoxicated, disorderly and making speeches. It was also determined that Lindsey posted \$25.00 collateral and elected to forfeit by non-appearance in court. This information was furnished the State Department on August 2, 1946. (77-33311-10,11)

This individual is apparently identical with John Richard Lindsey, referred to as "Case # 81" in the material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on a confidential basis. The information set forth therein is substantially the same as alleged by Senator McCarthy. In this connection it is noted that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949.

Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case # 81" (identified in Lee's material as John Richard Lindsey) was not employed by the State Department having been terminated by reason of reduction in force September 12, 1947. (62-39749-1109)

AARON JACK GROSS

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. 68. "This individual was with the OIE. He signed Communist Party petitions in which he alleged that he was a member thereof, as did his parents also. On November 4, 1941, the Civil Service Commission recommended his removal from the Government. This was never acted upon. He is still in the State Department and has been given top clearance."

Possible Identification:

This individual apparently is Aaron Jack Gross. The Bureau files reflect an investigation was conducted concerning this individual during January, February and March, 1942 for the Office of the Coordinator of Information - Special Inquiry.

The results of this investigation reflected that the Civil Service Commission in New York City had conducted a complete investigation prior to the Bureau's investigation. The Civil Service Commission's investigation disclosed the following: Aaron J. Gross, Minnie G. Gross and Charles G. Gross, all of 350 East 15th Street, New York City, signed a Communist petition for Israel Auster on August 3, 1939, witnessed by Sol Drumerin in the 8th Assembly District. The rest of the Civil Service Commission's investigation was favorable.

Gross was given a hearing under oath at the Office of the Civil Service Commission because of the fact the investigation by them indicated he might be a Communist. As a result of the complete Civil Service Commission's investigation, plus statements elicited from Gross at the hearing afforded him, the Civil Service investigator passed unfavorably on Gross. The following is an abstract of the opinion expressed by the Civil Service examiner following his interview with Gross:

"In your examiner's opinion, the fact that the applicant and his mother have never expressed a choice of political party in their voting registrations is significant. This in view of the fact that, since 1936, the Communist Party has not appeared on any ballot in New York State due to legislation. Applicant's explanation that 'I did not want to offend anyone by expressing a preference' is especially lame in this examiner's opinion. However, the most conclusive

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evidence of Communism lies in the fact that applicant signed a Communist petition. In addition, it will be noted that applicant's father and mother have both signed this petition. He has consistently denied any knowledge of having signed such a petition and stated that 'it must have been at the insistence of a friend,' when as a matter of fact, he had disclaimed all knowledge of Sol Brennerin or Israel Apter, the circulator of the petition and the candidate, respectively."

The remainder of the Bureau investigation failed to develop any unfavorable information or recommendations against Gross.

Copies of the Bureau investigative report were sent to the Office of the Coordinator of Information on April 3, 1942. A summary was furnished to the State Department on August 7, 1946. OIE referred to by Senator McCarthy is the Office of Information and Educational Exchange, which was the predecessor of the present Voice of America. (77-15606)

The individual referred to by Senator McCarthy as "Case No. 68" is apparently identical with the individual referred to as "Case No. 83" in the material provided to the Bureau on a confidential basis on January 2nd, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee. The material furnished by Lee identified "Case No. 83" as being Aaron Jack Gross and set forth information that he was with the Office of Information and Educational Exchange in New York City. It was indicated that he had signed a Communist Party election petition, as did his parents, on August 3, 1939; that when voting in 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941 he did not indicate a Democratic or Republican Party affiliation as is customary in that State; that it was pointed out in the file (apparently State Department file) that the Communist Party had not been on the ballot in New York since 1936; that when questioned concerning his signing the election petition he said he did not recall signing the petition but when confronted with the fact that he had he said that it must have been at the request of a friend. Information was further set forth that on November 4, 1941, the Civil Service Commission recommended his removal from the Government. This was never voted upon and on November 30, 1942, he was advised the Commission had reversed its decision. The file (apparently State Department file) reflects no other derogatory information and the form giving him security clearance on October 8, 1947, was checked "Results of investigation are completely favorable to subject."

In this connection, the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 83" (identified in Lee's material as Aaron Jack Gross) was employed by the State Department having been "approved." (62-39749-1109)



Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case #69 - "This individual was also employed by the OIE. However, little information was available on him except that he is a Russian, and that his sister is a known Communist and that he associates closely with Communists."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [redacted] on whom a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted by this Bureau in 1948 at the request of the Department of State, New York.

[redacted] was born [redacted] Her father [redacted] In [redacted]
June, 1944, [redacted]

During her employment with the Office of Information and Education, International Broadcasting Division, Department of State, New York, in 1946 and 1947, [redacted] was reliably reported to have been closely associated with Nathan Galpert, member of the Jefferson Section of the Communist Party in 1947, and Sonia Handelman, a member of the Photo League, an organization which has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Both Galpert and Handelman are former employees of the Department of State. (121-5019-10)

Copies of reports covering the investigation concerning this individual were transmitted to the U. S. Civil Service Commission by cover letter dated July 21, 1948. By letter dated October 26, 1948, this Bureau was advised by the Civil Service Commission that [redacted] had resigned or was otherwise separated from Federal service. (100-5019-10, 15.)

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Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 70. This individual again is the typical Voice of America employee. The investigative agencies have indicated that he is affiliated with Communist-front organizations and has communistic sympathies. He is still with the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual possibly is identical with the person mentioned in Case No. 70. The Bureau files reflect that an investigation was conducted in July, 1948, under Public Law 402 - 80th Congress (Voice of America). One person stated that while employed by her as manager of the "Showboat Night Club" in Los Angeles in 1942, [redacted] told fellow employees that the political economy of the United States was all wrong and that capitalism should be overthrown even if it took a revolution. [redacted] belonged to the Workers Alliance Union in 1942, (Workers Alliance was cited by the AG). All other persons stated they believe [redacted] loyal. [redacted] was employed with the State Department from 1945 to day, 1948, when the investigation was initiated. Copies of the reports were sent to State July 26, 1948. The file does not indicate whether or not [redacted] is still employed by State. (123-817)

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STOYAN STOIANOFF

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #71

"This individual was employed by OIE in February, 1943. He entered the United States in 1942 illegally. He is a Bulgarian. He lived six months with the editor of a Communist-controlled Bulgarian newspaper. He is a close associate of known Communists.

"The Government investigative agency reported that the subject was reluctant to bear arms during the war, and that he faked inability to understand or speak English so as to avoid the draft. He was issued a certificate of naturalization on October 8, 1945, on a false petition which stated he entered the United States on May 6, 1941. He is still working for the State Department, despite a rule that aliens shall not work therein, and while I have not been able to go into the matter completely, I have been informed that he also has top-secret clearance."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly identical with Stoyan D. Stoianoff, was., Stoian D. Stoianoff, Stoyan Stoianoff, Stoianov, Heier Stoianoff, concerning whom the Bureau's files reflect that an investigation was conducted in 1949 under the character, "Internal Security - R - Bulgarian." It was reported by a confidential informant that Stoianoff had stated he had recently been released from the Voice of America program and as a result of losing his position, had become bitter and was interested in turning his sympathies to the strengthening of the Fatherland Front Government of Bulgaria among the Bulgarian colonies in the United States.

A check of the personnel records of the State Department failed to reflect any employment by that agency of Stoianoff. However, a subsequent report indicated that he was formerly employed in the Office of Information and Educational Exchange at New York City, on a part-time basis and his services were terminated in December, 1947. In making an application to the Visa Division of the State Department in May, 1943, Stoianoff stated he was employed by OWI from 1941 to 1943, and that he intended to go to the USSR and did not intend to return to the United States.

It was reliably reported that in October, 1947, Stoianoff requested his name be placed on the mailing list to receive the USSR Information Bulletin.

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According to the superintendent of the premises located at 295 West 11th Street, New York City, Stoianoff had lived with Dr. Victor Sharankoff for a number of years until inducted into the U.S. Army about 1944. This informant also advised that when Stoianoff returned from the Army in 1946, Sharankoff moved to Detroit, and Stoianoff and his family took over the apartment and Sharankoff occasionally

J. J. TORRILLO:rma/wv

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visited him thereafter. The file reflects information indicating that Sharankoff was affiliated with the American Slav Congress, the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, League of American Writers, and other organizations. Sharankoff reportedly became editor of "NARODNA VOLYA", described as a Detroit Bulgarian Communist newspaper, in 1946 and left for Bulgaria in 1948 for permanent residence.

A confidential informant reported that Stoianoff's wife was considered to be a Communist among the members at the Czechoslovakian Consulate.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service files reflected that Stoianoff was naturalized in the U. S. District Court, Baltimore, Maryland, on October 8, 1945, under the name Stoian Dimitar Stoianoff, Naturalization Certificate #6483084. Stoianoff departed the United States on March 28, 1949, for Bulgaria via Lisbon, Portugal, accompanied by his two children. He claimed U. S. citizenship upon his departure.

Information subsequently received from a representative of a U. S. agency abroad reflected that in June, 1949, Stoianoff was observed wearing a "Fatherland Front" lapel button in Bulgaria. He was seen in the company of a reportedly known Communist in Sofia early in July, 1949, together with one Dr. Victor Sherankov.

A copy of the initial report in this case was furnished to the State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service, and information as to his departure from the United States was subsequently furnished these agencies by letter.

(100-354309)

ARNOLD D. MARCOLIN

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 72. "This case, Mr. President, is interesting in that it is the direct opposite from the cases I have been reading. I cite it to show that unless one has a communistic background one cannot qualify for a position with the Voice of America, at least in the New York office. This man applied for a job with the Voice of America. He was investigated in the fall of 1946 for a position on the Russian desk of OIE. Investigation showed he was a refugee from the Red revolution. He was naturalized in 1927. He has a reputation as an expert in Russian affairs, having studied them for a period of many years. He was employed with OSS from February 1942 to December 1942, and then was requested to resign. He was forced to resign because of Communist pressure. A known Communist and a NKVD agent in the United States openly stated, according to the Intelligence files, that he was too anti-Communist to be employed by OSS. This man's immediate superior with OSS told him he was forced to fire him because of circumstances beyond his control. A high State Department official confirmed the reason for this man's dismissal from OSS.

"This individual was very highly recommended by several witnesses as a high type of man, a democratic American, who supported democracy for Russia and opposed communism. However, he was turned down and was never employed by OIE. This was at a time when they were taking on all the other debris I have just described. Fortunately, however, his services are being presently made use of by McCloy in Germany, where he is acting fiscal adviser and, I understand, doing a good job. I believe I overlooked stating that he was born in Kiev, Russia, in 1877. I do not confuse this man, as I said, as being a Communist. The reason I cite the case is to show that the one good, sure way not to get into the Voice of America is that one is a loyal American and not an anti-Communist."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently Arnold D. Margolin.

Bureau records reflect that an investigation was conducted concerning him under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 in connection with his appointment to the position of Russian Instructor with the Department of the Army. The results of this investigation, which was conducted during August, September and October, 1948, were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission by letter dated November 4, 1948.

The loyalty investigation reflects the following pertinent information:

That he was born in Kiev, Russia, on November 11 or 17, 1877;

That he was naturalized in New York City in December, 1927;

That another government agency's records reflect that he was a member of the Committee for Promotion of Democracy, members of which were reported to be Nazi agents and which committee was reportedly Nazi inspired and actually a front for Nazis;

J. J. Grealy/jjs

That these charges concerning the Committee for Promotion of Democracy were later found to be vague and unsupported;

That Margolin entered on duty with the Office of Strategic Services on February 24, 1942, and resigned on November 28, 1942;

That he advised another government agency that his work with OSS had aroused resentment of the Communists and "fellow travellers" in OSS and particularly on the part of Jacob Landau, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, who Margolin described as a Communist, and Vladimir Stepanovsky, who Margolin described as an NKVD agent, and that a few months after he began his work for OSS he was told by Mr. Poole that due to circumstances beyond his control Margolin's work would no longer be required;

That a State Department official (Loy Henderson, Chief of the Far Eastern Division, State Department) advised that because of Margolin's outspokenly critical attitude toward Soviet Russia he was the subject of severe attacks inspired by one Jacob Landau and as a result of pressure put on Margolin's superiors in OSS his employment was discontinued;

That Mr. DeWitt C. Poole, Margolin's former supervisor while with OSS, advised that as a result of Margolin's failure to use tact and diplomacy in his contacts with the Ukrainian people it was decided to dispense with his services and that definitely no pressure was brought on Margolin to resign because of any anti-Soviet attitude;

That Margolin was generally considered to be anti-Nazi and anti-Communist.

The Loyalty Review Board advised by letter dated June 24, 1949, that Margolin had resigned or had been otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty. (121-30421)

LEONARD HORWIN

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 73 - "This individual is in the Foreign Service. He was born in 1913, practiced law from September 1936 to September 1942. He was with the Board of Economic Warfare from November 1942 to September 1943. He has been with the State Department as a senior economic analyst from September 1943 until the present time. He was an applicant for a position as Foreign Service career officer. An investigative report dated June 1947 disclosed that he has always associated with known leftists and was highly recommended by four well-known fellow travelers. While in California his closest associates for several years were two active Communists. A former law associate for this individual refused to recommend him for Federal employment, stating he was extremely far to the left. A memorandum in his file dated December 12, 1946, requested investigation of black-market activities on his part in Spain. No report on this point, however, has been made available. A superior court judge in California, who has known the subject well, stated that under no circumstances would he recommend him for a Government position, because of his extreme leftism, and that he would not have him in any responsible Government position. Another California judge said this individual associated closely with fellow travelers, and he would definitely not recommend him. This individual, to the best of my knowledge, is still in Foreign Service, stationed in Madrid, Spain."

Possible Identification

Leonard Horwin has not been investigated by the Bureau. There is no subversive derogatory information in the Bureau files identifiable with him except for information which was furnished to the Bureau on a very confidential basis by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on January 29, 1948. Lee at that time furnished information concerning Horwin, who was referred to as "Case No. 91", substantially the same as that alleged by Senator McCarthy which is set forth above.

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It is noted that photostatic copies of the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security Investigations, State Department, before the House Appropriations Committee on January 28, 1948 contained the following:

"Case #91, (Leonard Horwin according to Lee's list) not now employed; applicant resigned November 12, 1947 pending further investigation." (62-39749-1109)

D. M. Brown:mk

JOSEPH THADDEUS JANKOWSKI

Allegations by Senator McCarthy
Case No. 74

"This individual was employed on an American mission to the Far East during 1947. Intelligence units indicated that he was furnishing information to a Russian agent, and two sources of information reported that he was representing himself as an American intelligence agent. At that time he had been given clearance to confidential information. He was relieved of his particular assignment and transferred to different work within the Department."

Possible Identification

The above captioned individual is possibly identical with the person described in case number 74. A loyalty form was submitted by the Department of State for Joseph Thaddeus Jankowski on October 8, 1948. A review of the Bureau files disclosed that a copy of an incoming telegram to the Department of State from Shanghai, China, dated September 8, 1947 was received by the Bureau. This telegram which was signed by "Davis" stated that the State Department in Shanghai had received a confidential report which "raises some question as to the dependability and possibly the loyalty of Joseph T. Jankowski, who at times in the course of his work has custody of highly classified material. Requests have been forwarded to other channels for an investigation of his background, early associations and record in the U. S., and pending the outcome, his assignment in this office is being changed to one that will not give him access to any classified material." Because of this information the employee was temporarily refused permission to bring his family to China. A preliminary inquiry was initiated concerning Jankowski. It was determined through a review of the Personnel Records of the State Department that Jankowski entered on duty March 11, 1947, as a clerk in the American Consulate in Shanghai, China; that he resigned December 29, 1947 effective January 10, 1948. His personnel file was reviewed at the State Department and it was noted that a copy of a report dated August 28, 1947 had been received by the State Department, which report was prepared by Vice-Consul, Harry D. G. Carroll and that his file also contained a copy of a memorandum dated October 6, 1947 prepared by the Administrative Consul of the Consulate General, commenting upon Carroll's report and his more recent activities. The memorandum stated that a review had been made of all information available at Shanghai relative to the activities of Jankowski. It was further indicated that Robert W. Burwell, Assistant Commercial Officer of the Consulate had advised that about the middle of June he had received word

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that Jankowski was ill. He called at Jankowski's home and found him in bed. According to the memorandum it was Burwell's opinion that Jankowski was suffering from over indulgence and lack of sleep. At the time of the visit Jankowski told Burwell he had been arrested by the Chinese Police and that he had been held incommunicado for almost two days, however, he gave no reason why they should apprehend him.

It was also noted that the file contained a memorandum dated May 22, 1947, addressed to Paul Meyer of the Consulate, which was received from the External Survey Detachment #44, U. S. Navy, which pointed out that a few informants in Polish circles in Shanghai had asked if Jankowski was an intelligence officer. This inquiry was based on the fact that he had asked questions similar to those which would have been asked by an intelligence officer. There was no assertion that he had ever posed as an intelligence officer.

It was determined that information had also been received from the same source that their informant obtained a story from a man who admitted he was a Soviet agent to the effect that he was utilizing the services of Jankowski in connection with commercial transactions. The file also contained a memorandum dated October 6, 1947 from James B. Pilcher, Administrative Counsel, advising the State Department that Jankowski's report about being detained by the Police was apparently faked to cover an indiscretion and absence from work. It was also indicated that Jankowski since his indiscretion had feigned a sickness of the arm. A suggestion was made that a complete investigation be made, however, before it was instituted, Jankowski was assigned to Tunis by way of Washington, D. C., for consultation and when he returned to the United States he submitted his resignation January 10, 1948. No further inquiry was made by the Bureau in this Loyalty case. (121-14382-3)

On October 12, 1948, Jankowski was interviewed by Bureau Agent in Philadelphia as a Translator Applicant. The interviewing agent indicated that Jankowski appeared to be capable as a Polish translator, however, his personal characteristics and history were such as to make his employment with the Bureau undesirable. According to the interviewer's report Jankowski was employed by the State Department in Shanghai, China from March to December 1947 as a clerk and at the same time acted as an undercover informant for CIC without the knowledge of the State Department. This apparently caused him difficulty with consular officials and was recalled to the United States and transferred to Tunisia, whereupon he resigned. It was also stated in the interviewer's report that Jankowski claimed that while in China he was drugged and abducted by Chinese Police who claimed that he was drunk and reported him to the State Department. It was also indicated that Jankowski's wife in 1948 spent several weeks in a Philadelphia psychiatric hospital, furthermore, Jankowski had a calcified bursa in his left arm which limited the movement of the arm. No action was taken on the application of Jankowski due to the interviewer's recommendation. (67-435430-2)

MRS. PRESTON KEESLING LEWIS

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 75. This individual was employed in December 1946 in the Foreign Service in the State Department. According to the files in the Department, he is a known contact of two suspects in the investigation of Soviet espionage activities in the United States. The investigative report dated March, 1947, showed he sent material to one of the Soviet espionage suspects who had previously given him the names of two well known Communists whom he could contact abroad.

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with the subject of a preliminary loyalty inquiry made by the Bureau in June, 1948, entitled "Preston Keesling Lewis, aka, Mrs. Robert G. Lewis, American Embassy, Department of State, Paris, France."

This inquiry was based upon information received from the Washington Field Division to the effect that, as of late fall of 1946, Preston Lewis, a contact of Mary Jane Keeney, Abel and Doris Plemm, contacts of subjects of the Gregory case, was employed in the American Embassy at Paris, France. Confidential Informants in the Gregory case advised that Mary Jane Keeney received a letter from her husband dated January 23, 1947, in which he stated "That was a beautiful letter from Emilio (Andres, French Communist). It is fine that he has the Lewis (Robert G. Lewis and Preston Lewis) contact."

This same informant reported that Mary Jane Keeney received a letter from Robert Lewis February 2, 1947, wherein it was stated that Preston had taken a position at the American Embassy and that he had presented the letters Mary Jane had given him to deliver to her (Mary Jane's) friends in Paris. Lewis enclosed with his letter a calendar for the French Communist Party. (121-11291; 65-56402-2309, p. 70)

It was subsequently ascertained through State Department files that Mrs. Preston Keesling Lewis entered on duty at the American Embassy at Paris on December 3, 1946, and resigned and severed her connections with the Embassy, as of September 23, 1947. No loyalty investigation was initiated by the Bureau because Lewis was no longer an employee of the State Department. According to information obtained from Preston Lewis' personnel file at the State Department, she was born on July 5, 1919, in Wythe County, Virginia. She is the wife of Robert Guilford Lewis. From January, 1940, to June, 1941, she was employed by Roanoke County School, Salem, Virginia, and from December, 1941, to December, 1945, by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Her husband was a student in Paris while she was employed at the Embassy. No dissemination of this information was made by the Bureau.

J. F. MALONE:eb/ejj
JFM

JOSEPH T. FORNO

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #76

"This does not involve communistic activities, but does shed some light upon the possible reasons for some individuals' being employed by the State Department. This involves the case of a young man who was very patently incompetent and who had made gross misstatements in his application. He was turned down for employment. One of the superiors in the Department then wrote a note to the officer who had the task of deciding whether or not to employ this young man. That was after pressure had been applied from above to get him a job. The following is the comment made by the employing officer: 'If [redacted] is so little concerned with the quality of Department personnel, there is little we can do. I believe he is more interested in the politics of the situation.'

"That is signed and dated."

Possible Identification:

This individual is apparently Joseph T. Forno. No investigation has been conducted concerning him by the Bureau. Bureau files fail to reflect any information identifiable with him other than information provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on a confidential basis wherein Forno is referred to as "Case No. 96" and information substantially the same as alleged by Senator McCarthy is set forth. It is noted in this connection that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation on January 28, 1948, there is set forth information indicating that the individual involved in "Case No. 96" (identified in Lee's material as Joseph T. Forno) was not employed by the State Department, having resigned January 31, 1947. (62-39749-1109)

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R.L.HILLARD:zma:nem

JF

ANDREW M. KAMARCK

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. 78.

"This individual has made application for a P-8 position in the State Department. He has been employed by the Treasury Department from April, 1940, up to the present time, except for military release from July, 1942, to December, 1942. State Department files show that he was highly recommended by two individuals engaged in Soviet espionage activities. Another Government investigative agency indicated that he was one of the contacts of the subject of a Soviet espionage case. One of his references refused to recommend him because of his association with pro-Communists. This individual is still holding a high-salaried position with the Treasury Department, in work, as I understand, directly with the State Department."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly identical with Andrew Martin Kamarck, who was born November 10, 1914, at Newton Falls, New York, and whose Loyalty form and Economic Cooperation Administration application form, filed in 1948, reflected that he, Kamarck, had been employed as Chief of Division by U. S. Treasury from April, 1940, with the exception of period between July, 1942, and December, 1944, while he was in the U. S. Army.

A review of main Bureau files reflects that a preliminary Loyalty investigation was opened on Andrew Martin Kamarck on May 26, 1948, on the basis of Bureau report dated June 5, 1946, at Washington, in the case entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was., et al; Espionage - R." This report indicated that a mail cover on the mail of the subject, William Ludwig Ullman, reflected that Ullman received a letter from S. L. Klepper, who was in the U. S. Army in Europe. In this letter, Klepper requested Ullman to give his regards to "Greg, Helen, and Andy Kamarck." (65-56402-1210, p. 161). Also, Bureau report dated November 19, 1946, at Washington in the same case stated that Dorothy Taylor, wife of subject in instant case, related that she and her children were staying at the Kamarck's house, 6905 Beverly Road. (65-56402-1909, p. 140).

The files of the Washington Field Office reflected that Andy Kamarck _____ was listed as a reference by Bruce Waybur in his Civil Service application, and _____ that Waybur was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in April, 1942, his name _____ being on the membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association as a lifetime _____ member. (121-9119-2).

Tracy _____ A preliminary investigation was conducted, which failed to develop _____ any additional pertinent information tending to establish Kamarck's association _____ with Gregory subjects, and, accordingly, the Loyalty form was returned with the _____ following stamp: "No disloyal data FBI files, June 24, 1948." (121-9119-1).

Nease _____

Candy _____

J. N. Dinsmore *gff*

On the basis of Kamarek's application with the Economic Cooperation Administration, a full field applicant type investigation was opened on August 30, 1948, entitled "Andrew Martin Kamarek, aka Andrew Martin Koenarczyk, 'Andy' - European Recovery Program." (It will be noted that copies of all reports on the applicant type investigation for Economic Cooperation Administration were sent to the Civil Service Commission for their consideration under the Loyalty Program). Treasury files reported that in July, 1948, Kamarek was recommended by the Secretary of Treasury to become Treasury Representative to the American Embassy in Rome, and left for this assignment around September 1, 1948. Further, that Kamarek received several letters of commendation signed by President Truman; John S. Wynnant, U. S. Representative to the United Nations Organization; and Richard Bissell, Jr., Executive Secretary of the President's Committee for Foreign Aid.

Bureau investigation showed that, while Kamarek was overseas, he had, during May, 1945, invited Sidney Lester Klepper and Bill Taylor to his residence for dinner; that Taylor was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in the District of Columbia during the early 1940's; further, that Taylor was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party and a contact for Soviet agents. The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities indicated Klepper was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940. This committee comes within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In addition, this investigation revealed that Harry Dexter White had asked Bill Taylor if Andy Kamarek had returned to the United States, and that White was involved in a Soviet conspiracy during the early 1940's. Treasury Department records indicated that both Taylor and White were employed by the Treasury Department at that time, and that Taylor was Assistant Director of Monetary Research and White was Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

In addition, this investigation revealed that Dick and Elizabeth Sasuly advised that Dick had told Jack Burke to see Kamarek during July, 1946, as Kamarek may be able to place Burke in a position at the Monetary Research in the Treasury Department. Sasuly had been in close contact with persons believed to be engaged in Soviet espionage and Communist Party activities such as Bob Hall, Washington representative of the "Daily Worker" and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Co-workers and references all recommended Kamarek and believed any association with former Treasury Department employees Ullman, Taylor, White, Silvermaster, and Waybur was strictly from a business standpoint; also, in addition, the investigation revealed that Andrew Kamarek's brother, Frank Martin Kamarek, and wife, Esther, are known members of the Kings County Communist Party at Brooklyn, New York, and are both active, absorbed, and zealous Communist workers. (124-1174-7).

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Copies of all investigative reports on Andrew Martin Kamarek were forwarded to the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Civil Service Commission on October 27, 1948.

Letter dated October 25, 1948, from the Economic Cooperation Administration advised that Andrew Kamarek was one of four individuals whose services had been terminated, and requested that any further investigation be discontinued. (124-1174, p. 12).

Letter dated January 28, 1949, from Seth W. Richardson, Chairman, Loyalty Review Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, made reference to Andrew Martin Kamarek, Treasury Representative, American Embassy, Treasury Department, Rome, Italy. Employee was checked as "retained." (This disposition was apparently based on the full field investigation for Economic Cooperation Administration, copies of which were sent to Civil Service).

The files fail to reflect Kamarek was ever employed by the State Department, it being noted that the individual mentioned in Case No. 78 had made application for a P-8 position in the State Department.

Also, according to Senator McCarthy's statement, one reference refused to recommend the individual mentioned because of his association with pro-Communists. It will be noted the five references interviewed in the Economic Cooperation Administration investigation recommended Kamarek and furnished no derogatory information concerning him.

In addition, according to Senator McCarthy's statement, the individual referred to has been employed by the Treasury Department from 1940 to the present, except for military release from July, 1942, to December, 1942. It will be noted that the files reflect Kamarek has been employed by the Treasury Department since April, 1940, with the exception of the period between July, 1942, and December, 1944, while he was in the U. S. Army. (124-1174),

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T. ACHILLES POLYZOIDES

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 79

"This individual is on the special project staff at the State Department. The intelligence report in his file indicates that numerous informants reported he was pro-Communist, radical, and of dubious background. However, I understand he has been given top secret clearance."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with T. Achilles Polyzoides.

A check of the general indices of the Bureau has disclosed that, while no investigation has been conducted concerning him, the Bureau, as of the present time, is processing a personnel security questionnaire with a view towards conducting an investigation of him under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The request for the investigation is predicated on the fact that he is Director of Special Projects in the Department of State and requires access to restricted data in order to serve the Intelligence Division, both of the Department of State and of the Atomic Energy Commission.

A review of the Bureau files disclosed that T. Achilles Polyzoides was employed for eleven years by the Franklin Savings Bank in New York City, and then by a foreign language newspaper published by the New Generation Publishing Company. This company was at one time headed by his father, and he reportedly was in their employ for about eighteen months.

He entered the Armed Services and was affiliated with the Bureau of Public Relations of the United States Army in the Foreign Language Section for a period of about ten months. He then was transferred to the Military Intelligence Service in 1942. He is reported to have served continuously with this group and to have been stationed in Washington, D. C., all the time, and is further reported to have been working on Balkan matters. (105-3151-2). Examination of his personnel security questionnaire has reflected that he was an Army officer assigned to the Intelligence Branch of the War Department in Washington, D. C., from February 28, 1942, to March 4, 1946, and that from March 8, 1946, to the present time, he has been employed in intelligence work by the Department of State in Washington, D. C.

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Under date of May 15, 1946, a brief summary of background information was prepared and disseminated to Colonel Cunningham of NIA, identified as the National Intelligence Authority, the predecessor to the National Security Council. Under date of January 29, 1947, the contents of the memorandum were discussed by liaison with Colonel Clarke of the Military Intelligence Division. It is to be noted at this point that the Secretary of State was a member of the National Intelligence Authority.

Nease _____
Oandy _____ JOHN E. FULLY:slm

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JF

A similar memorandum was disseminated on May 15, 1946, concerning Adamantios Theophilus Polyzoides, the father of the employee, who is described as a professor at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, California, a lecturer, and a writer, and who is further described by an outside source of unknown reliability as follows: "I consider him not only a fellow traveler but an out and out Communist." This opinion appears to have been predicated on his public writings. From available information, there is no indication the father is affiliated with any questionable groups, (105-3151). Under date of March 18, 1947, the Department of State furnished the Bureau with a list of cleared personnel of the Special Project Staff bearing the name, among others, of T. Achilles Polyzoides, 308 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia, born January 30, 1909. (64-2001-1-5).

From the available information, there is no indication that T. Achilles Polyzoides is affiliated with any questionable group.

Additional information, however, in the Bureau's files reflects that from February, 1946, to November, 1947, the Bureau conducted an intensive investigation of Ellsworth L. and Anna Raymond, which was based on information that the latter acted as an informant for the NKVD in Moscow, Russia. Ellsworth L. Raymond, who was employed with MIS from February, 1944, to October 9, 1946, as head of the Russian Economics Section, in an interview on October 20, 1947, listed Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Achilles Polyzoides, whom he once numbered as a friend, as a member of the "McCormack Group", which he alleged were pro-Soviet at all times in their analysis. (65-49812-133 and 228).

It is noted that the individual referred to by Senator McCarthy under "Case No. 79" is apparently identical with the individual referred to as "Case No. 105" in the material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, on a confidential basis by former SA Robert E. Lee. In Lee's material, T. Achilles Polyzoides is identified as "Case No. 105" and information is set forth that he was on the Special Project Staff and that "numerous confidential informants reported he 'was pro-Communist, radical, left wing, of dubious background, etc.' His father is regarded as very liberal. The file (apparently State Department file) developed no tangible proof of any Communistic activities on the part of the subject. He was given security clearance on the date of the memorandum," (February 26, 1947).

In this connection, the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, there appears information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 105" (identified in Lee's material as T. Achilles Polyzoides) was employed by the State Department, having been "approved". (62-39749-1109).

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JOHN TIPTON FISHBURN

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case Number 80. This individual is a chief in the Division of International Labor. The Department's investigative agency indicates receipt of information in October, 1946, to the effect that this individual was a member of at least one Communist-front organization and is a fellow traveler. He, however, still retains his position in the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is John Tipton Fishburn. The Bureau files reflect that an investigation was conducted concerning him during September and October, 1947 when he was an applicant for a position with the Central Intelligence Group. Fishburn was employed at that time as Chief of the Area Problems Branch of the State Department. Informants advised that Fishburn was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association, the United Spanish Aid Committee, the Capitol City Forum and the United Federal Workers of America-CIO. Acquaintances and neighbors of Fishburn at Cushing, Oklahoma, advised that they would not recommend him for employment because of suspected foreign sympathies. Copies of the investigative reports were furnished to CIG on December 12, 1947. Fishburn was denied employment by CIG on the basis of the information contained in the FBI reports. (110-2650-2X, 8, 9.)

Fishburn was again investigated by the Bureau under the Loyalty Program in 1948 when he was employed as Chief of the Division of International Labor, Department of State. This investigation developed additional information to the effect that Fishburn had written an article in 1946 portraying the World Federation of Trade Unions in a favorable light. Copies of the loyalty reports were furnished to CSC on May 17, 1948, and by letter dated September 20, 1948, the Loyalty Review Board advised that Fishburn was being retained. Copies of the loyalty reports were also furnished to the Department of Justice on March 29, 1949, and by memorandum dated April 15, 1949, the Department advised that the reports failed to disclose evidence of a violation of any Federal statute. (121-3292-9, 17, 20, 21.)

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C. H. NOON:eb:mem

RUBY ALMEDA PARSON, nee
Pederson, aka Mrs. Glenn Richmond Parson

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. Sl. "I think this individual has been doing this Nation untold damage because of the high position she holds in the Voice of America. This individual was in the Voice of America project, in the New York office, until some time ago. She was transferred to Europe, technically under control of the Commanding General, in the same type of work as the Voice of America, and subsequently the entire project was transferred back to the State Department, and she is today in the State Department.

"The file in this case contains a wealth of information indicating that this individual is an extremely dangerous and active Communist, completely disloyal to the United States, and loyal to Soviet Russia. Much of the information here, however, was given in strictest confidence but I shall try to give somewhat of a picture of this person.

"It is perhaps sufficient to point out that the witnesses without exception have stated in essence that this individual has collected in her office a mixture of fellow travelers and pseudo liberals and outright Communists. These witnesses indicate that the group is close knit and attempts a vicious character assassination of anyone who attempts to disagree with them, and apparently rather successfully so.

"The witnesses without exception seem to feel that this individual has exerted a great deal of control over the information used on the Voice of America, and is doing the United States inmeasurable damage.

"I understand that this individual is now in Europe, and, although technically under the control of the Army, is in effect, to all intents and purposes, under the control of the State Department, and is still doing the same work as that involved in the Voice of America, formerly worked on in New York.

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S.BLAIR:ml

I find that she is back in the State Department.

"Immediate steps should be taken, in my opinion, to obtain not only the discharge but the prosecution of this individual."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly identical with Ruby Almeda Parson, nee Pederson, aka Mrs. Glenn Richmond Parson. The Bureau's files reflect a Loyalty investigation was conducted concerning Mrs. Parson.

221-11730

Said Loyalty investigation was initiated in July, 1948, predicated upon an allegation by a fellow employee that Mrs. Parson had advised her secretary that her husband, Glenn Parson, had been a Communist Party member for eighteen years. Complainant affirmed this allegation upon recontact. He also stated that Mrs. Parson associated with State Department employees he considered to be either Communists or fellow-travelers, because of their statements and associates. Other informants also considered her associates in the same light but lacked proof of any Communist Party membership on their part.

The original complainant is not willing to testify but did express a desire to fact the employee's secretary in the event she denied her statement to him concerning her husband.

Upon interview, Mrs. Parson's secretary denied making the allegation attributed to her.

Conflicting loyalty data was given by her business associates and neighbors, but no proof of Communist Party membership was offered. Allegations were received that Mrs. Parson was a "liberal" and associated with "leftists" and individuals considered by the interviewees to be Communists, but concerning whom they lacked proof of Communist Party membership.

Several of Mrs. Parson's associates in Voice of America questioned her loyalty or judgement on the basis she allegedly selected news items of a pro-Russian and pro-Communist slant and deleted items which were critical of Russia. Some of her associates and her superiors claimed she faithfully followed State Department policy directives, which, prior to March, 1947, were to placate Russia and thereafter took the opposite tack. Two associates felt she carried the State Department's pro-Russian policy to extremes. These two persons are willing to testify.

Several associates in VOA stated that Mrs. Parson selected personnel they considered questionable and harassed those who did not follow her orders.

Mrs. Parson voted as a registrant of the American Labor Party in 1940, 1941 and 1943. On March 29, 1944, the House Committee on Un-American Activities cited said Party as a Communist front.

Mrs. Parson's State Department superiors and her school associates consider her to be loyal.

No derogatory information was developed by the Army investigation of the employee's activities in Berlin.

No one furnishing substantive derogatory information concerning Mrs. Parson is willing to testify except as noted above.

A Loyalty investigation of employee's husband, who was employed by the Army in Berlin, failed to produce proof of his Communist Party membership, although several associates stated he was a "liberal", "radical", "Communist" and "might have been a Communist". Reliable information was received that one of his associates was a Communist Party member. A former associate of the husband stated Parson advised him in 1947, that he had refused to join the Communist Party when membership was offered to him.

(121-12961)

Mrs. Parson is believed to be the un-named subject of an article in the Washington, D. C., "Times-Mercury" of May 18, 1949, entitled "Red Suspect Holds High Job in Army", on the basis the information cited therein closely paralleled available data concerning Mrs. Parson. (100-366357-4)

Mrs. Parson was employed by the Office of War Information, New York City, June, 1943, to January, 1946, when she transferred to the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department (VOA), New York City. In February, 1948, she was assigned to the Office of Military Government of the United States in Berlin as Deputy Chief of the Radio Control Branch. (100-366357-4)

She returned to the United States on October 13, 1949, at the completion of her employment agreement. (100-366357-4)

Reports were submitted to the Civil Service Commission on December 15, 1948, and the results of the foreign investigation were submitted on April 11, 1949. No disposition was shown in the file as of February 23, 1950.

Reports were submitted to the Department on December 22, 1948 and the results of the foreign investigation were submitted on April 11, 1949. The Department advised on May 18, 1949, that no prosecutive action was contemplated.

Copies of the loyalty reports on the husband, Glenn Richmond Parson, were submitted to the Civil Service Commission on December 13, 1948, and the results of the foreign investigation were submitted on March 31, 1949. On August 19, 1949, advice was received that he had been "cleared on security - P.L. 808". Reports were also submitted to the Department on December 17, 1948, and results of the foreign investigation were submitted on March 31, 1949. On May 19, 1949, the Department advised that no prosecutive action was contemplated.

(121-12961;100-366357)

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